

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 15th, 1929

No. 16.

## *U.F.A. Juniors at the Annual Conference*



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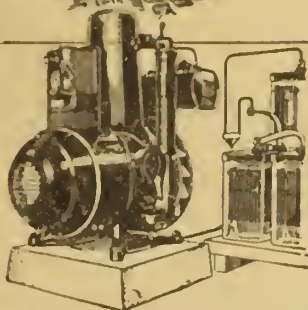
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W. NORMAN SMITH

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## EDITORIAL

### THE LIVESTOCK POOL

The campaign of the Livestock Pool for the signing up of contracts of its second series is now under way. It should meet with abundant success. The Pool, which was launched as the result of action taken by the U.F.A., has become an important factor in the economic life of the farming industry, to which it has already brought substantial benefits. It is now preparing to embark upon important new activities.

It is to the interest of every farmer of the Province that the Pool should grow in power and usefulness. The continued success and expansion of the Pool are the concern of every U.F.A. Local and every member of the Association.

\* \* \*

### "ON THE DOORSTEPS OF THE PEOPLE"

British Labor won its victory with the support of only one daily paper of relatively small circulation. As compared with its opponents it had very small funds. It won, in almost all the great centres of industry, as one of its supporters expressed it, on "the doorsteps of the people."

All of which does not prove that the daily press was not a great factor in the campaign, or that funds don't matter. It does reveal an interesting parallel, however, between Labor's victory in Britain and the Farmers' victories in Alberta in 1921 and afterwards. In both cases, it was the organization of the people themselves, the devoted work of many thousands of men and women who made heavy personal sacrifices because they believed in their cause, that made victory possible. The parallel between the Labor party in Britain and the U.F.A. in Alberta cannot perhaps be drawn too closely, but in this respect it is noteworthy.

\* \* \*

The story of British Labor's gradual increase in strength, from a group of two members of Parliament and a vote of

about 60,000 thirty years ago to its present position of influence, is told in figures quoted in this issue. British Labor spent many years in the wilderness, fighting scores of hopeless contests for purely educational purposes, before it became a political force to be reckoned with. Economic pressure, and the work of the originally small group of pioneers in Parliament, led to the expansion of the movement. Will the Farmers' movement in Canada and the Labor movement have a similar history? Alberta has shown the way.

\* \* \*

The situation created by the return of British Labor to office without a majority reveals the inadequacy of the party system to give a satisfactory form of representation under the changing conditions of modern public life. The system is one of the curious survivals of an earlier day. In no human activities other than those of politics and war is it considered desirable to divide the masses of the common people into two great rival armies, the leaders of the strongest of which are conceded the right to impose their will upon all the rest. In the world of industry and commerce such a system would be ruinously inefficient. It is inadequate today in the field of public life.

To seek to adapt conditions to comply with the absurd rules of the system is not wisdom. The *Ottawa Citizen* observed, in commenting on the British election result:

"The nation cannot be expected to go on holding indeterminate elections every few months, or to change its political views to oblige the functioning of the two party system. Such a procedure would sap the vitality of Parliament and shake popular faith in the instruments of popular government. As suggested, the fault would lie with the two-party system, which has always existed in British politics, and which, moreover, has served its purpose well. But when the system fails to suit conditions, it is not the conditions which must be adapted to the system, but the system to conditions. It may even be that the best way out is through the adoption of the long advocated and progressive idea of an absolutely free House of Commons, with an executive appointed from its members, irrespective of party. But that is an eventuality not in immediate prospect. For the present, the concern will most likely be for some formula . . . which permits co-operation on an agreed program of policy and legislation to which all groups could lend a measure of support."

The *Citizen's* suggestion is at least worthy of serious thought.

\* \* \*

The Labor Government has still to prove itself. It has to face economic tasks which will tax its capacity severely.

\* \* \*

Whatever Mr. Baldwin's failings may be, the British ex-Premier is highly honored in being opposed by the *Daily Mail*, which calls for his resignation from the Conservative leadership. For some unfathomable reason the *Mail* is continually being quoted in Alberta as a reliable authority on British affairs.

\* \* \*

### DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

One result of the inquiry into the corrupt practices in Athabasca, in the election of 1925, will probably be the amendment of the Dominion Elections Act and the Corrupt Practices Inquiries Act in important particulars. Suggestions by Mr. Kellner and Mr. Kennedy, who were members of a special committee which considered changes in the act, were embodied in the committee's report, which Parliament has adopted. Certain changes in the act have been made and others are likely to follow.



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Medicine Hat Federal Convention, July 16-17

Will Be at Elkwater Lake—Prominent Speakers

The annual convention of Medicine Hat U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held at Elkwater Lake on July 16th and 17th, and will be combined with a picnic. Delegates and visitors should bring tents and lunches, says the secretary, Arthur Stephens. Wm. Irvine, M.P., will give an address on "Credit." Invitations have also been extended to Hon. Perren Baker, Hon. R. G. Reid, W. C. Smith, M.L.A., Mrs. Hepburn, and H. L. Seymour, Government town planning expert.

### PINEDALE ORGANIZED

C. A. Dawson recently organized Pinedale U.F.A. Local in the Edson district. He was elected its first president, and John H. Schmidek is secretary.

### DISTRICT CONVENTION

A convention of the Serviceberry U.F.A. District Association will be held at Standard, on June 19th, commencing at 10 a.m., according to announcements sent out by the secretary, E. A. Wagler.

### CAVENDISH RE-ORGANIZED

Cavendish U.F.A. Local has recently been reorganized, states a report from Charles Glen, secretary, S. G. Lennox and D. E. Hawkins being president and vice-president respectively. These officers act for all business in the Hall Society, the U.F.A. Local, and also for the Wheat Pool Local.

### AT BIG VALLEY

Big Valley U.F.A. Local at their last meeting passed a resolution asking the Provincial Government to build a bridge at or near the line between townships 34 and 35, according to the *Big Valley Journal*. This meeting also decided to order one carload of binder twine from the United Grain Growers, Limited.

### CALGARY EXHIBITION

\$70,000 in prizes and purses are offered at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, to be held July 8th to 13th inclusive. In addition to the regular prizes for livestock, special prizes will be awarded for Alberta bred cattle. The biggest entry of cowboy contestants in the history of the Stampede is expected by officials.

### ALL SIGN AUTHORIZATIONS

"Every one of our members stepped up and signed the permanent authorization forms as soon as the circular from Central Office was read," says a letter from John A. White, secretary of Donnelly Heights U.F.A. Local. "Thanks to our ex-chairman, J. Law, and our ex-secretary, J. McGuire, last year's activities were very profitable. Every meeting was crammed with interest, and many matters of social and economic importance were handled which have helped to improve our community. We are looking forward to a

year of even greater things from our new chairman, Kay Nelson, whose ambition and enthusiasm for the organization have started us off with a jump."

### NESBITT AT CAMROSE

Leonard D. Nesbitt, Publicity Superintendent of the Alberta Wheat Pool, was the speaker at the Camrose Rotary Club "Farmers' Night" on the evening of June 11th. Mr. Nesbitt spoke on the aims and purposes and practical operation of the Wheat Pool.

### PUT IN MEMBER'S CROP

On Wednesday, May 15th, members of Grand Meadow U.F.A. Local and other friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Crawford gathered bright and early with teams, plows, harrows and drills and finished putting in their crop, as Mr. Crawford had been ill. A bountiful dinner and supper were served by Mrs. Crawford and several assistants.

### AIRDRIE LOCAL

R. L. Hawkey, municipal councillor, gave an address on the improvement of road conditions, to a well attended meeting of Airdrie U.F.A. Local recently. A number of the members contributed to the discussion, and a committee was appointed to report to the July meeting on this matter. M. McCool, member of the Legislative Assembly for Cochrane, was present and outlined very thoroughly several of the more important questions dealt with by the recent session at Edmonton.

### U.F.A. RALLY AT NACO

Wheat Pool and hospital matters were discussed at a rally of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the Naco, Sedalia and New Brigen districts, held at Naco recently, according to the *Conservator Enterprise*. Ralph Cross was chairman of the first session and R. Clarke Fraser of the second, while Frank Wilson acted as secretary. The first discussion centred around the system of appointing substitute delegates to the Wheat Pool annual meeting, a proposal to appoint a committee to look after contingencies of this kind in the district being discussed but not voted on, owing to pressure of time.

In regard to the question of hospital accommodation, Mrs. Fraser, Ralph Green, Roy Shepperd, J. McCray, T. Partridge and Fred Benyon were appointed a committee to work out boundaries with similar committees from surrounding districts. A resolution was passed supporting the organization of a hospital district comprising territory adjacent to the line of railway and east of range ten, with the intention of building a small hospital for maternity and minor cases, major surgical cases to be sent out to larger hospitals and the district to pay the difference between one dollar a day and the rate charged by the outside hospital.

A short musical program was then enjoyed, after which Hon. G. N. Johnston and L. Proudfoot, M.L.A., gave addresses dealing with Provincial matters. Ladies of the district served a bountiful lunch at seven o'clock.

## Battle River Rally and Convention, July 15-16 at Wainwright

Will Combine Business With Pleasure at Buffalo Lake Gathering

The Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Constituency Association:

A U.F.A. Rally and the Annual Convention of the above association will be held at Wainwright on Monday and Tuesday, July 15th and 16th.

Somewhat different arrangements have been made this year from previous years. At the last convention it was decided to hold an open air meeting in the Buffalo Park on the afternoon of the first day, Monday, July 15th, 1929.

The committee in charge, have arranged for games, etc., during the afternoon, a picnic lunch at 6 p.m., followed by a few short speeches, and a musical program.

The park, its lake swimming pool and other attractions, is an ideal place to hold a picnic, and by taking advantage of this we will be able to combine business with pleasure.

The speakers are to be: H. E. Spencer, M.P., who will give his annual report on the past session at Ottawa; William Irvine, M.P., Mrs. A. H. Warr, U.F.W.A. President, Hon. R. G. Reid, J. R. Love, W. G. Farquharson and P. Enzenauer, members of the Alberta Legislature.

(Mrs.) D. EAST.  
Secretary.

Vermilion, Alta.

## Address of Dr. Warbasse in Pamphlet Form

Can Be Obtained Free on Application

The very notable address delivered by Dr. J. P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative Union of the United States, at the banquet given in his honor last winter by the Directors of the Wheat Pools of Western Canada, has been printed in pamphlet form, and copies may be obtained free on application to D. M. Malin, Superintendent of Co-operative Activities, Government Building, Edmonton.

The pamphlet contains the introductory and closing remarks of President H. W. Wood, who was chairman of the evening. It will prove of very great value to all farmers and farm women and farm young people who are interested in the ideals and purposes of the co-operative movement. It is published by authority of the Trustees of the Board of Surplus Wheat Monies (the board which is administering Alberta's share of the surplus of the Canada Wheat Board of 1919-20).

### POOR ART

Burglar (about to give his son a thrashing)—Mind you, this is not so much for pinching the jam, but for the careless way you've left your finger-prints about.—*Police Gazette*.



## Late U.F.W.A. News

### HAD FINE MEETING

"We had a fine meeting on Saturday under the Legislative Convener," reports Mrs. J. H. Drysdale, secretary of Stettler U.F.W.A. Local. "We are planning an evening meeting, when Mrs. Zipperer is to visit us. This will be a social evening when we will also entertain the new members in our Local and the U.F.A."

### VETERAN JUNE PLANS

Veteran U.F.W.A. Local planned at a recent meeting to hold a sale of home cooking early in June, and a strawberry festival later, in order to replenish the treasury. "Our meetings are held the last Thursday of each month," says Mrs. F. M. Cook, secretary, "and we endeavor to make each one more interesting than the previous one."

### VEGREVILLE U.F.W.A. CONFERENCE

Delegates from U.F.W.A. Locals in Vegreville constituency, as well as representatives of the women members in U.F.A. Locals, will hold a conference at Tofield, on Tuesday, July 23rd, commencing at 10 a.m. Mrs. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. Director for the constituency, urges the Locals to send as many delegates and visitors as possible. Mrs. R. Price, Second Vice-president of the U.F.W.A., and Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, will give addresses.

### DIRECTOR AT STAVELY

Mrs. Dwelle, U.F.W.A. Director, attended the last meeting of Stavely U.F.W.A. Local, and gave a very interesting address, says a report from the secretary, Mrs. W. Rush, who was hostess to the meeting. Plans were made to have a Grab Bag for the next meeting, with articles made from flour sacks. Mrs. W. A. Scott secured the prize awarded by the secretary for securing the largest number of new members. "We have now a roll call of 31 members," writes Mrs. Rush, "and we are still working for more."

### EAST VEGREVILLE

Mrs. A. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. Director for Vegreville constituency, recently visited East Vegreville U.F.W.A. Local. As this is a new Local, the discussion centred around ways and means of running a successful Local. "This Local is in good working order, and I hope it will soon be one of the largest in the constituency," remarks Mrs. McNaughton in a letter to Central Office. Pleasant Hill U.F.W.A. Local, which was also visited by Mrs. McNaughton, were very busy arranging for a millinery class, and are especially keen on the new Education Bill. Attendance at this meeting was unfortunately reduced by illness in the district.

## Sedgewick U.F.W.A. Holds a Successful Rally at Loughheed

By Mrs. F. W. Wilson, President,  
Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. Local.

A conference of all the U.F.W.A. Locals in the Sedgewick constituency was held in the Loughheed Hall on Tuesday, June 4th. The hall was decorated in purple and yellow, this scheme being repeated in the bowls of lilac and buffalo beans on the tables. At noon the Loughheed Local invited the visitors to a delicious luncheon.

### Business Meeting

The business meeting opened at 1 p.m. with the singing of "O Canada" and by this time there were a great many members and friends present. Mrs. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. director, was in the chair, and Mrs. Foster of Loughheed was appointed secretary. Mrs. Weir gave an address of welcome to which Mrs. Gillies replied.

The speakers were Mrs. Wyman and Mrs. Price, vice-presidents of the U.F.W.A. Mrs. Wyman had not visited us before, but she has been a valued member of the Board for a very long time, and many members were very glad of the opportunity to meet her personally. She kept her audience thoroughly interested

from first to last, being quite at home with her subject—legislation affecting women. Mrs. Wyman showed how important it is for women to be informed of the laws as to making of wills, the Dower Act, intestacy, etc.

Mrs. Price is very well known to all the Locals, as until this year she was our Director. She is a specialist on the important problems of immigration and it was regretted that time did not permit us to hear more on this subject.

### Interesting Exhibits

To add interest to the conference, Mrs. Zipperer had organized a "Canadian Women's Handicraft Contest," and seven Locals entered. Many and varied were the exhibits from fur rugs to grandmother's garden quilt, from canned sausages to baking powder biscuits. There were cushions of several kinds, lovely hand-made rugs, painting, leather work, cane and raffia work, and of course all kinds of sewing, knitting, crochet and applique etc. The judges, Mrs. Wyman, Mrs. Price and Mrs. Alex. Whyte, of Loughheed, deliberated long before making their decision. The first prize of \$10 went to Fairdonian Valley Local, the second of \$5 to Merna Local, with Loughheed Local a close third.

Vocal solos by Mrs. Comley and Mrs. Colvin, readings by Mrs. Waite and Mrs. A. G. Andrews were interspersed during the afternoon and Miss Wilson of Loughheed delighted the audience with piano selections.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Zipperer for the very efficient way in which the conference had been arranged and carried on, and Mrs. F. W. Weber proposed a vote of thanks to the Loughheed Local, the speakers and entertainers.

It was decided that this should be an annual affair, and Merna and Fairdonian Valley Locals invited the conference to Sedgewick next year. It is not intended that this shall take the place of any other convention, but it was felt desirable that U.F.W.A. women who could not attend the Annual Convention should meet each other and perhaps members of the Executive and discuss matters of importance to women.

## SPRING EXPECTANCY

The spring upon the prairie is, to me,  
A time of indescribable expectancy.  
It rolls so far away in gentle mood,  
Its seeming boundlessness nearing infinitude.  
No place of fragrant, mossy dells, where dance  
The fairies and the elves to Zephyr's tuneful stance;  
Yet something magical out there it lies,  
Bathed in its wine-like air, beneath the cloud-flecked skies.

It is the magnitude, the splendid scale,  
That fascinates me most in springtime's prairie tale.  
Where men in older lands turn in and out  
Upon ancestral patches, walled and hedged about,  
Using the ancient spade or single hoe,  
Or trudging furrows deep, their hands upon the plough,  
Sowing each seed with cautious, careful hand,  
The prairie farmer lays king's tribute on the land.

Yes! like a king or viking old he rides.  
Upon an iron corsair bold he cleaves the tides.  
A full score manes and tails float on the breeze  
When from his barn in spring he sails the prairie seas.  
The prairie sullen lies, he cracks his mighty whip,  
Transforms the very seas each journey in his ship,  
Holding his champing eager steeds in check,  
Watching the dark brown waves that churn beneath the deck.

Or, Titan-like, he stands between the wheels,  
A squadron of machines behind his iron heels;  
Discing and harrowing and seeding too,  
Showing the stubble fields a man's will to subdue;  
Chugging and snorting far across the plain,  
Swirling around the ends and ramping back again.  
A giant, wonderful, is he to me,  
The forbear of a world of men yet to be free.

For this grim man in overalls and shirt,  
When free from pressing task of turning prairie dirt,  
Looks out upon horizons far and wide,  
Has joined hands with his kind from east to western tide,  
Is working to great ends and will not heed,  
Till Nature's latent powers are matched to hunger's need;  
And no more shall the servile worker bend  
At soul-destroying toil till age brings on his end.

And so each prairie springtime is, to me,  
A time of great, yes, wondrous great, expectancy.  
To see each new machine, new form of power,  
To see, more clearly still, that nearer comes the hour  
When bread bins the world over shall be filled;  
And in the art of living well men shall be skilled,  
Using aright the rich returns that God  
Has given to the earth since man first turned the sod.

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY  
Coaldale.

May 31st, 1929.



# The Saskatchewan Election Result—a Non-party Survey

By HARRIS TURNER, Editor "The Western Producer," Saskatoon

As a result of the general election held in Saskatchewan last week no party commands a majority in the Assembly. There are twenty-six Liberals, twenty-five Conservatives and ten Independents and Progressives. It is possible that the remaining two seats, those in Isle a la Crosse and Cumberland, will go the government, and there is a faint chance that one or two seats will be changed as a result of recounts. Under no circumstances, however, can either Liberals or Conservatives carry on with the government without securing some support from those elected as independent and progressive.

At the time of writing Mr. Gardiner has not announced his plans, but it is practically certain that he will make no definite move until after the deferred elections above referred to. In the meantime, and before the Assembly is called together, there is an opportunity for the Independents and Progressives to get together and discuss their position and their prospects. Although the ten members elected as other than Liberals and Conservatives hold some divergent views on methods of government and policies, all, or nearly all of them, hold the view that partyism as it has been practised in the past is not necessary in the Provincial affairs of Saskatchewan.

They may now have an opportunity to make some progress towards bringing their theories into practice.

Either Mr. Gardiner or Mr. Anderson will attempt to carry on the government. Neither of them can last a day's session without the consent of the Progressives and Independents. Whether this support can be tendered without loss of principle or dignity is a matter which the members will have to decide for themselves, but it seems to us that the acceptance, by whatever party is entrusted with the government, of a few plain proposals would enable the holders of the balance of power to co-operate. They cannot, of course, pledge support for proposed legislation definitely opposed to the principles they declared before election, but they could, without being inconsistent, give support to most of the legislative program outlined by either one of the parties.

## Should Demand Three Concessions

For such support, we believe they should demand at least three concessions:

(1) The declaration by the party in power that it would not resign without having lost a direct vote of confidence. That would mean that the Government could not force through measures on threat of a dissolution and another election.

(2) The inauguration of a fixed date for the holding of elections and a specified time between the occurrence of a vacancy and a by-election.

(3) The creation of a Civil Service Commission with complete control over all the civil service, thus bringing to an end the vicious system of patronage appointments.

There is no good reason why any party accepting power should object to any of these proposals. They cannot be called radical or unreasonable. The only reason why they have not become the custom in the past is that political parties found it to their advantage to maintain the existing system. These advantages, whether real or imaginary, they should be prepared to forego in order to carry on the business of the country. The Progressives and Independents are in a position to bargain. They should prepare to do it with skill, honesty and sincerity. There is no reason why they should not exercise the power conferred upon them by their strategic position to

the best interests of the people of Saskatchewan.

Although the latest reports of the Saskatchewan general election show that the Liberal party holds the strongest single group in the Assembly, the fact remains that while the Government elected twenty-six members, thirty-five candidates running in opposition were returned.

In other words the Saskatchewan Government was decisively defeated. Going into the fight with a majority of forty-three, the Gardiner Government emerged with a minority of seven, with two electoral districts yet to be contested. To say that the result was a surprise to most of the inhabitants of Saskatchewan is to put it mildly. The people had become so accustomed to practically a quarter of a century of uninterrupted Liberal rule that, while it was conceded in a great many quarters that the Liberal cause had been weakened, even the most staunch oppositionists did not predict the turnover that actually did take place. Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, it becomes clear that two prime factors operated to bring about the downfall of the Gardiner regime.

## Factors in Loss of Majority

The first factor must be put down as the school issue. The religious educational bugbear of Canadian politics, which has flared up in Ontario and Manitoba from time to time, really made its first appearance in Saskatchewan. How far the Conservatives were justified in their assertions that sectarian influence is rampant in the schools and in the public administration of the Province it is impossible to determine, but the intense campaign of propaganda undoubtedly convinced thousands of people in the Province that the schools of the Province were in jeopardy through the intrusion of sectarian influence, and they were bent on turning out the Government which they had been brought to believe was responsible for the alleged condition. Undoubtedly the sentiment that had been stirred up from one end of Saskatchewan to the other by the Ku Klux Klan was the most energetic factor in the campaign. The other factor, which unquestionably went far to weaken the Government, was the realization by many voters of the

The comment on the result of the Saskatchewan election published on this page was written prior to the conference of Independent and Progressive members. The *Producer* is the official paper of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Movement. The editors, Harris Turner and A. P. Waldron, have always maintained an independent position in political affairs as at the time of their editorship of *Turner's Weekly* nearly ten years ago.

The Progressive and Independent conference called upon Premier Gardiner to resign, and expressed willingness to co-operate with the Conservatives upon the following terms:

1. A pledge for the reform of the Civil Service of the Province.
2. Retention of the identity of each of the groups.
3. Freedom in the matter of Federal politics.
4. Government should resign only on direct vote of want of confidence.

These terms were accepted by the Conservative leader, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, and at a conference of all three non-Government groups, Dr. Anderson was unanimously elected coalition leader.

extent and influence of the party machine, which had been in the process of being slowly and gradually perfected for the past twenty years. The charges made by the renegade heeler McManus, at an early meeting at Milestone, were not particularly serious, but the reply to those charges made by Premier Gardiner was a tacit admission that the Civil Service of the Province had been used to forward party ends.

This state of affairs was so universally suspected that it was accepted as a fact by many voters before the campaign started, but the McManus and similar charges served to focus public attention on the matter. The opposition was not slow to make the most of it, and the cry "Smash the machine," which has been used in practically every Provincial campaign since 1911, became effective for the first time. Coupled with these two very definite factors operating to the detriment of Government candidates, there was the general feeling that one party had been in control of Provincial affairs quite long enough. Some time will have to elapse before it can be ascertained whether or not the result indicates a general swing of Saskatchewan people towards the Conservative party.

## Not on Traditional Issues

The Conservative leaders certainly take it as such an indication, but the battle was fought on questions that did not have much to do with traditional Liberal or Conservative policies. The time was ripe for a rebellion against the Liberal administration. It is quite probable that any well organized opposition party whether calling themselves Conservatives, economic groupists, farmers, Progressives, or anything else, would



have achieved somewhat similar results. The Conservatives had the money to spend. They perfected an elaborate organization and put up the first well-organized assault on the Liberal stronghold since the departure of Sir Frederick Haultain from the political arena.

## Labor Wins Victory in British Election

### Takes Office Again—Still Lacks Majority of Seats

In the British general election held on May 30th, the Labor party was returned with the largest group, the Conservatives suffering a severe defeat and the Liberals, though slightly increasing their numbers, failing to make the substantial gains that had been predicted. As the Labor party lacks one half of the total seats, the Liberal group will hold the balance of power. James Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor Premier, has formed a Government, following the resignation of Stanley Baldwin.

The total number of seats in the House of Commons is 615. Returns from six of these have not yet been received, but returns to date show the following numbers elected: Labor, 287; Conservatives, 255; Liberals, 58; Independents, 5; Prohibition, 1. One of the Liberals elected has joined the Labor party since the election and is included in the cabinet as Attorney General. Thirteen women were elected, of whom 9 are members of the Labor party.

Immediately prior to dissolution, the position was as follows: Conservatives 396; Labor 160; Liberals 46; Independents 7; vacant 6.

In 1924 Labor held office. The Conservatives had much larger numbers, but had suffered heavy losses and took the vote as an indication that the policy on which they had appealed to the country was rejected. The position was as follows at dissolution, 1924: Conservatives 258; Labor 193; Liberals 158; Independents 5, vacant 1.

The popular vote in 1929 was as follows, subject to revision when returns from remaining constituencies are received: Conservatives 8,506,224; Labor 8,292,204; Liberals 5,178,378; Independents 251,448; Communists (who contested only 23 constituencies) 50,614.

The following table illustrates the electoral progress of Labor:

General Election	Members Returned	Labor Vote	Seats Cont'd
1900.....	2	62,698	15
1906.....	29	323,195	50
1910 (January)....	40	505,802	78
1910 (December) ..	42	370,802	56
1918.....	57	2,244,945	361
1922.....	142	4,236,735	414
1923.....	191	4,438,379	514
x1929.....	287	8,506,224	570

x—Incomplete.

The personnel of the Labor Government is given below. In addition to the positions of Parliamentary significance there are certain others, such as those of officers in the Royal household, which are not included. Miss Bondfield is the first woman to be included in a British Cabinet.

#### The Cabinet

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Ramsay MacDonald.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden.

Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson.

Secretary of Dominions, Sidney Webb.  
Secretary for India, Wedgwood Benn.  
Lord Privy Seal, J. H. Thomas.  
Lord President of the Council, Lord Parmoor.  
Lord Chancellor, Sir John Sankey.  
Secretary for Scotland, W. Adamson.  
Home Affairs, John R. Clynes.  
Air Secretary, Lord Thomson.  
Secretary for War, Tom Shaw.  
First Commissioner of Public Works, George Lansbury.  
Minister of Health, A. Greenwood.  
Minister of Labor, Miss Margaret Bondfield.  
Minister of Agriculture, Noel Buxton.  
President of the Board of Education, Sir C. Trevelyan.  
President of the Board of Trade, William Graham.  
First Lord of the Admiralty, Albert V. Alexander.

#### Non-Cabinet Ministers

The following were appointed to Ministries outside the cabinet:

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Oswald Mosely.  
Attorney-General, W. Jowitt.  
Solicitor-General, J. B. Melville, K.C.  
Minister of Pensions, F. G. Roberts.  
Minister of Transport, Herbert Morrison.  
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland, Tom Johnston.  
Postmaster-General, H. B. Lees-Smith.

Paymaster-General (without salary), Lord Arnold.  
Admiralty—Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, C. G. Ammon; Civil Lord, G. Hall.  
Ministry of Agriculture—Parliamentary Secretary, C. Addison.  
Air Ministry—Under Secretary of State, F. Montagu.  
Board of Trade—Parliamentary Secretary, W. R. Smith.  
Mines Department—Parliamentary Secretary, B. F. Turner.  
Minister of Dominions—Parliamentary Secretary, Arthur Ponsonby.  
Colonial Office—Colonial Under-Secretary, W. Lunn.  
Board of Education—Parliamentary Secretary, Morgan Jones.  
Foreign Office—Under Secretary, H. Dalton.  
Ministry of Health—Parliamentary Secretary, Susan Lawrence.  
Treasury—Lord Commissioners, J. Allen Parkinson, Charles Edwards and Alfred Barnes.  
Financial Secretary—F. W. Pethick-Lawrence.  
Home Office—Under Secretary, A. Short.  
India Office—Under Secretary, Dr. Drummond Shiel.  
Ministry of Labor—Parliamentary Secretary, J. J. Lawson.  
Ministry of Transport—Parliamentary Secretary, Lord Russell.  
War Office—Under Secretary, Lord De La Warr.  
Financial Secretary—E. Shinwell.

## Alberta's Net General Debt

In its issue of June 6, 1929, the *Lethbridge Herald* publishes an editorial entitled, "What is Alberta's Net Bonded Debt?" The *Herald* finally arrives at the conclusion that the net bonded debt less the telephone debt on March 31, 1928, was \$65,845,842.00, and not \$45,561,162.00 as shown by *The U.F.A.* in its issue of June 1st, 1929.

The error made by the *Herald* when arriving at its figure is that it failed to deduct sums advanced by the Province to railways, for construction or defaulted interest, made from the proceeds of direct bond issues of the Province. The railway debt of the Province comes under two categories:

(a) Guaranteed bonds.

(b) Direct advances.

The guarantee in respect of Provincial railways amounts, as shown in the *Herald*, to \$17,093,700.00. In addition, however, as shown on pages 15 and 16 of the Public Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, monies had been advanced to railways to the extent of \$20,284,679.70. All that the *Lethbridge Herald* has to do is to deduct that sum from the result it arrived at and it will come to the correct total as published in *The U.F.A.*

The statement below, in which the figures used by the *Herald* are embodied, shows how the net general debt, excluding utilities, is arrived at:

#### NET GENERAL DEBT OF ALBERTA

(Excluding Railways, Telephones and Guarantees)

AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

Item	Public Account Page No.	Amount
Gross bonded debt.....	33	\$90,899,816.28
Indirect Liabilities.....	33	48,938,796.61
Gross Debt.....		\$139,838,612.89
To arrive at the net general debt deduct the following items:		
Railway bonds, guaranteed by the Province:		
E.D. & B.C.....	28(a)	\$ 9,420,000.00
A.G.W.....	28(a)	7,400,000.00
L.N.W.....	28(a)	273,700.00
Irrigation guarantees.....	28(a)	6,201,500.00
University of Alberta guarantees.....	28(a)	450,000.00
Drainage District guarantees.....	28(a)	554,575.00
Other guarantees.....	28(a)	2,099,063.64
Guarantees on C.N. Ry., C.N.W. Ry. and G.T.P. branch lines operated by the Govt. of Canada, under Canadian National Railways.....	28(a)	22,539,957.97
Sinking funds, cash and investments.....	13	\$48,938,796.61
Telephone Bonded Debt (net).....	30	3,157,884.99
Advances to Railways for construction or defaulted interest on guaranteed bonds, made from proceeds of direct bond issues of the Province:		21,896,088.87
A.G.W. Ry.....	15	6,323,763.05
Central Canada Ry.....	15	3,365,640.86
L.N.W. Ry.....	16	2,061,083.29
E.D. & B.C. Ry.....	16	6,484,192.50
Pembina Valley Ry.....	16	775,000.00
Settlement of Royal Bank claim against E.D. & B.C. Ry.....	16	1,275,000.00
Total deductions.....		\$94,277,450.17
Net general debt, excluding utilities.....		\$45,561,162.72



# Royal Grain Commission Holds Alberta Sessions

Wheat Pool Represented at Hearings—H. W. Wood States Farmers Have Lost Confidence in Administration of Grain Act

(BY POOL PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT)

The Royal Saskatchewan Grain Commission has recently held sittings in Alberta. Farmers and others who might have matters of interest which they desired to have taken up were invited to appear before the Commission.

From time to time commissions have been appointed to investigate the conditions and practices governing and surrounding the business of handling and selling grain. They hold numerous sessions, take reams of evidence and present their findings in voluminous reports.

The question is what advantage these commissions are to the wheat growers of Canada? Some say they are of no advantage, that the grain business is "investigated to death," and the commissions only provide nice jobs for a small group of persons travelling around the country.

It would be indeed unfortunate if this impression became generally accepted by grain producers. The investigations by a competent board of commissioners render a valuable service to farmers. The grain handling business is one of vital importance. The nearer it reaches a state of perfection the better for the grain producers of Western Canada. When I refer to the grain handling business, I mean the complete system including grain carrying, inspection department, as well as the local and terminal elevators and the selling of the grain.

## During Present Grain Year

To give you an idea of my line of thought you might consider that during the present grain year over 38,000 cars of wheat have passed through the city of Calgary and under the jurisdiction of the Calgary inspection department. It is a matter of extreme importance that this department should function efficiently. If a commission could make recommendations that would lead to improvement in the system of grading it would more than justify itself on this point alone.

The value of 38,000 cars of grain runs up to a large sum of money. The welfare of the growers depends to a very considerable extent on the care taken in sampling and grading these cars. Their total value runs into millions of dollars. Such a vast value of products belonging to an individual or a corporation would be safeguarded very closely indeed and every care taken to protect and maintain its full value.

Investigations by commissions are valuable in correcting abuses and pointing out discrepancies and irregularities which creep up from time to time. They keep the men in positions of responsibility "out of a rut", alive to their responsibilities and aware of possible deficiencies.

Then there is the question of the grain business. Grain growers are quite aware of its intricacies and some of its devious windings. The sittings of investigatory commissions quite often bring surprising facts to light, and with corrective results. The grain grower away out on his farm has very slight opportunity of getting at true facts regarding operations in the grain business. These commissions are in a position to find out what is going on, and this information is open to all. It is public property.

## Not Averse to Investigations

For these reasons the Wheat Pool has never been averse to investigation commissions. The Pool believes the more the farmers know about the complete grain

business the better for them. The time has gone by when the business of handling and selling grain can be considered as a secret, to be hidden away in a "holly of holies" and never brought under the light of publicity.

The Royal Saskatchewan Grain Commission has held sessions all over Western Canada during the past few months. Sessions have been held in villages, towns and cities, on the prairie, at the Lake ports, and at the Pacific ports. It is necessary to go to these places in order to get accurate and first-hand information and to compare practices at different places. At the commission's sittings in Calgary, H. W. Wood, Chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, was a witness. The feature of Mr. Wood's evidence was his comment on the administration of the Canada Grain Act. He said that the farmers of Western Canada have entirely lost confidence in the administration of the act. This is his explanation of the general dissatisfaction throughout the Prairie Provinces.

The personnel of the Grain Enquiry Commission is: Chairman, Chief Justice J. D. Brown, of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench; Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Dean of Agriculture in the University of Saskatchewan, and J. A. Stoneman, former President of the Saskatchewan division of the United Farmers of Canada.

At the Calgary sessions the Wheat Pool was represented by A. Macleod Sinclair, as solicitor, while A. A. McGillivray intimated that he was attending as solicitor for the Western Grain Dealers' Association. The report of the sittings in Calgary will be published in the next issue of *The U.F.A.*

## UTOPIA

This would be a great country if only, after learning to play the saxophone by correspondence you had to play it the same way.—*Miami News.*

## U.F.A. Veterans' Section

### DEFENDS S.S.B.

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I would like to have a little to say in regard to the letters I have been reading re the Soldier Settlement Board, in your May 15th issue. I must say that I am absolutely disgusted with the tone some of the letters are written in. Every word is in condemnation of the S.S.B.

I am speaking from ten years' experience with the board. I obtained my loan from the board when they were first organized, my number being down in the 30's, and I must say that I have found the board very considerate and ever ready to help a settler in every way—both the superintendent and the staff. I am speaking of our Edmonton branch. I do not know anything about the others, but the board demand a square deal, as well as the settler, and they are entitled to it too.

The board know very well what the settler is up against. They know that a man has no control over the elements, and they know the minute a man goes into the office, whether he is telling the truth or not. My advice to any settler is to play the game, show your hand, don't go in the office with a pair of aces tucked up your sleeve. Take your threshing bill, store bill, tax bill, etc., doctor's bill, if any; show the board where you really stand, and I venture to say that there would not be one half as many foreclosures as mentioned by your correspondents.

If the settlers themselves would be more open and not try to play a skin game! The field supervisor and the board all know when a man is trying to hide something. As I have said before, show the facts and tell the truth, and then the board know what to do, as it is not the policy of the Settlement Board or the Government to cause any hardship in any way, shape or form. In fact, it is the other way round. Both the Board and the Government will assist you, if they know exactly what you are up against, and that you are trying to play the game if given a chance.

That is how I find them. I have been in very bad circumstances, myself, and am not out of the rough yet either, by a long way, having been frozen out four or five years in succession, but thanks to the Soldier Settlement Board, I am still going ahead, and with the help of God I will win out yet, although I have got a poor farm.

J. H. ATTWOOD.

Redwater, Alta.

## Pool Wins in Keay Case

A dispatch from Ottawa states that the appeal of H. W. Keay against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Alberta dismissing his application for an action against the Alberta Wheat Pool has been dismissed. This means that the Pool has won the third round in the legal battle which was commenced by A. A. McGillivray, attorney for Mr. Keay last fall. Both the Supreme Court of Alberta and the Supreme Court of Canada handed down decisions favorable to the Pool's contention.



# Proposed Amendments of Canada Grain Act

What the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons Recommends—Main Points in Report—A Typical Day in the Life of a Member of Sub-Committee—Debate on Immigration.



By  
GEORGE G. COOTE  
U.F.A. Member for Macleod

OTTAWA, June 7.—These are busy days in Parliament. The rush which always occurs in the closing weeks of the session is on us. The House sits three times each day commencing at 11 a.m. Many of the members arrive about 9 a.m. and remain until nearly midnight. There is a restaurant in the building, so they do not have to go out except to sleep. The writer is a member of a sub-committee that has been engaged in the task of drafting a report for the Committee on Agriculture which has been investigating the question of grading and inspection of grain and the administration of the Canada Grain Act. Being a member of this sub-committee has its disadvantages. There have been three sittings of the committee almost every working day for the past two weeks. This practically prevents attendance in the House during such time.

## Page from Member's Diary

A page from the diary of a member of this committee might read something like this:

"Arrived at office 9:00 a.m., glanced over morning paper to see what happened in Parliament yesterday as I was able to spend only a few minutes in the House. Also looked up the weather report as I was anxious to know whether there had been rain in Alberta. Read correspondence. 9:30 a.m.—Called stenographer and dictated a dozen letters. 10 a.m. Spent one hour in calls on Government Departments necessitated by letters from constituents. 11:10 a.m.—Back to House of Commons, 10 minutes late. Missed prayers, which is to be regretted as I may need them to keep me good natured in committee today. Spent 20 minutes in House, as I did not want to run the risk of being docked \$25.00 for non-attendance. 11:30 a.m.—Attended meeting of sub-committee on agriculture. 1 p.m.—Went to lunch in Parliamentary restaurant; did not order much, but waited long for what I got, waiters very busy. 2 p.m. when I got back to office. Spent next hour in conference with fellow members over amendments to Dominion Elections Act. 3 to 6 p.m. attended another meeting of the sub-committee. Did not make much progress in committee this afternoon. 6 to 7 p.m. went down town for dinner, also to get a little fresh air. 7 p.m. signed and mailed letters dictated in morning and filed letters which had accumulated for a week. 8 to 11 p.m. attended another meeting of the sub-committee. Room so hot Chairman allowed us to remove our coats and even roll up our sleeves. Hope the Speaker will hear about this. 11 p.m. wrote few personal letters. Reached home 12 p.m. No union hours here."

It is true we have not observed "Union Hours", but we feel the time which we have spent on this matter has not been wasted.

## The Committee's Report

The Committee on Agriculture has held 40 sittings and heard evidence from 39 witnesses. The drafting of a report was delegated to a sub-committee of 16 members. The sub-committee held about

30 meetings and was finally able to present a unanimous report which was adopted by the main committee with only a few minor changes. Considerable compromise on the part of the members is generally necessary to enable a committee to bring in a unanimous report. Consequently, this report does not contain every recommendation which every member of the committee would like to have incorporated in it. Possibly every member would alter it in some particular if he had his own way, but I believe the members all feel that the changes which have been recommended in this report will go a long way toward improving conditions in regard to the marketing of our grain in so far as it is affected by the Canada Grain Act. The report recommends a complete revision of the act at the next session of Parliament.

## Chief Recommendations

The chief recommendations which are to be incorporated in the Grain Act at this session are amendments:

(1) **Mixing.**—To prohibit mixing in the four statutory grades of Red Spring Wheat, namely, No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern and No. 3 Northern—this amendment to become effective August 1st, 1930. In order to insure the proper carrying out of this prohibition of mixing it will be necessary to provide for supervision of the binning of these grades and it was felt by the committee that it would be wise to allow the Board and the Chief Inspector sufficient time to secure a competent staff to carry out this supervision.

(2) **Out-turn Standard.**—The out-turn standard for all terminal elevators for all

statutory and commercial grades of Red Spring Wheat to be a composite sample equal to 75 per cent of the average quality of the grade and 25 per cent of the minimum quality of such grade at the primary inspection points. This provision to be made effective on August 1st, 1929, and to apply to the current year's crop.

(3) **Grain Commission.**—The Board of Grain Commissioners to be composed of three members, with four assistant commissioners, one to be located in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, one in Manitoba and one at Fort William. Certain increased powers are to be given to the Board to assess loss and damage in any case where complaint is made and power is given the Board to enforce its findings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The Assistant Commissioners are given the full powers of the Board in so far as receiving and hearing complaints is concerned.

(4) **The Standards Board.**—Recommendation is made that the Standards Board be constituted on a somewhat different basis from that prevailing under the old act. The producers would have half the representation on the Board which would comprise the following: The members of the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Chairmen of the different Boards of Grain Appeal, the Chief Inspector, the Chief Chemist, the Dominion Cerealists, one representative of the millers, four representatives of the producers from Alberta, five from Saskatchewan, three from Manitoba and one from British Columbia. Official standards are not to be finally established by the Standards Board until the Chief Chemist or his assistant has reported on the milling and baking value of the suggested standards. The Standards Board to be given authority to pass on the standards for the statutory grades as set by the Chief Inspector as well as setting standards for commercial grades. The Board of Grain Commissioners may in any year direct the Standards Board to establish grain standards typical of the grain passing to Pacific ports to govern the inspection of such grain.

(5) **Right to Designate Terminal.**—Amendments are suggested for Section 150 of the Grain Act in order to remove any doubt which may have existed as to the right of the farmer to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain may be shipped. New sections of the act are recommended to provide that the Board of Grain Commissioners shall supply all grain tickets or receipts for use by operators of country elevators and a penalty is provided for any elevator operator who uses any other ticket than that supplied by the Board.

(6) **Car Order Book.**—The sections of the old act referring to car order books are to be repealed and new sections as recommended in the interim report of the Brown Commission are to be substituted therefor.

(7) **Barley Grades.**—All the old definitions of barley grades are to be struck out  
(Continued on page 13)



G. G. COOTE, M.P.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## Wheat Pool Wins Income Tax Case

Text of Exchequer Court Judgment Given—Pools Not Liable for Tax on Reserves

Recently judgment was given in the Exchequer Court of Canada on the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's appeal from government income tax for the year 1925 at the sum of \$154,143 and for the year 1926 at the sum of \$302,489.61. Judge Audette sustained the Wheat Pool's contention that these sums, being elevator and commercial reserves and actually the property of Pool members, were not subject to this tax.

It is understood that the Saskatchewan case was a test case undertaken by the Government and that the Alberta and Manitoba Wheat Pools will be governed by the judgment of the Exchequer Court. If the Government had won its case the Alberta Wheat Pool would be liable to pay approximately \$400,000 as taxes on reserves.

### The Judgment

Judgment as written by Judge Audette is as follows:

"The appellant was duly incorporated under the Saskatchewan Companies Act in 1923, pursuant to a memorandum of association, and this incorporation was confirmed by a special act of the Legislature, assented to on the 25th March, 1924. The object of the company, generally speaking, consists in establishing and carrying on the business of the buying, selling, marketing and handling of grain and its products and the general business of elevator operators and warehousemen, and to operate a Pool or Pools for grain, as more fully set forth in the preamble of the act and sec. 4 thereof, and to enter into contracts incidental to this co-operating, selling and marketing of grain, etc.

"Under sec. 6 no dividend can be declared or paid to the shareholders.

"In the result the appellant is a voluntary association of people who pool together their wheat or grain crops so as to dispose of them under a particularized system with the idea of obviating and reclaiming the waste which was experienced when the farmers or growers personally sold or disposed of such crops, —and to get the best price for the same.

"It is an economic organization with modalities superior to the possibilities of the individual handling of such a large business.

"This Pool, or collectivity of grain producers, formed on a syndical basis, through officers selected from men of experience in their business, entrusts the association, upon consideration in the form of salaries to its officers (paid out of the hereafter mentioned "deduction" for operation) with the carrying on and the administration of its business or enterprise, obviously involving, as agent, the discharge of a fiduciary and constructive task.

### Pool Acts as Agent

"The Pool or association may be likened to an agent or factor who intervenes in the sale of goods and who conveys the same, which are in process of exchange, between the producer and the purchaser. In effect the growers have constituted the association as their agent to sell their grain under the conditions mentioned in the act and the contract made thereunder.

"An analysis of the relations subsisting between the Pool and the producers discloses that the Association's officers and employees are paid wages, as part of the operating expenses, which are in no sense gains or profits dependent on the state of the market. In other words the amount of wages is unaffected by profits or loss, as neither of them arise under the adopted system.

"The farmer, in the first place, takes his grain to the elevator, he gets a certificate or receipt for the same together with a first instalment payment, previously adjusted, until he finally gets the last instalment, subject to three distinct deductions. First a certain deduction for operating expenses which have already been mentioned and do not come in question in this case. As one will readily understand, these expenses are constantly incurred and are paid currently throughout the year.

"Then there is also a percentage of deduction for the Elevator Reserve and another for commercial reserve.

### Are Reserves Profits?

"The only question which is the subject of the present controversy, is whether or not the amounts of these two last deductions are income and gains or profits to the appellant and are subject to taxation.

"It is well to bear in mind that these deductions are so much less of the price, the proceeds of the sale, of the farmer's grain, which he leaves, by agreement, in the hands of such association for the purposes of handling his grain to his best advantage in giving the Pool, his agent, the commercial facilities necessary, that is the capital or moneys necessary to finance expenses and carry on; together with the other deduction for the establishment of elevators to handle the grain. Both deductions belong to the grower and are to be accounted to him at a time to be decided by the Directors, as agreed upon.

"These moneys are in the hands of the Pool (the membership of which being entirely farmers), the agent of the farmer, for a certain time; but they were to be accounted to the farmer and will be in the end retained as his property.

### Pool Retains No Profits

"The Association, acting in a fiduciary capacity for the growers, accounts for

every cent it receives and retains nothing that could amount to a gain or profit. See sub-sec. cc. of sec. 4 of ch. 66, Sask. and clause 26 of the contract exhibit No. 2.

"If the Association were to pay the tax claimed upon these deductions, it could not live up to the contract with the grower and pay back these temporary deductions when the time comes—they would not have the money to do it.

"The deductions are nothing but loans or advances under the contract, for the purpose of carrying on and in addition it is repayable to the grower, the person who voluntarily permits it.

"It is the whole amount received from the sale of the grain that is placed to the credit of the grower, including the amount of deductions. It is true the Pool, under the act and the contract, has for a time legal title to this money, that is capital to carry on and capital to acquire elevators; but that was necessary to permit the Pool to properly contract for that purpose. That kind of ownership, however, is determined by the statute and the contract. And the Pool has bound itself to pay these moneys or what they represent back to the farmer. These deductions are part of the purchase price of the grain which must be accounted to in full and paid into the hands of the grower at the proper time, and it could not in any case be considered a profit or gain to the Association.

"The Association, the collectivity of grain growers, derives no benefit from these transactions, other than the salaries that are paid to its officers and employees; it is the individual farmer who derives the benefit from such organization.

"Possibly special mention should be made with respect to the Elevator Reserve. This amount, we must bear in mind, is taken from part of the price of wheat belonging to the grower, and is turned over to the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator, as capital for the purpose of acquiring elevators to handle this very grain. That capital, which belongs to the grower, is credited to him and it is a liability of the Pool to him.

### Reserve Refunding

"Moreover, it is well to mention that these deductions—the amounts representing these individual deductions for Commercial Reserve and Elevator—have already in certain cases been dealt with and returned to 119 growers or contributors in connection with estates; that is when a grower died and left a family in poor condition, the reserve has been refunded in full; as will be done with all other contributions when the Directors have decided the time has come to do as per the act and the contract.

"There was no profit or gain realized by the Association. Its business was merely marketing and selling the farmers' grain and retaining from the price obtained for such grain a certain amount to be used as a fund to purchase elevators which were being used for the farmers' grain, and which belonged to the farmers, credited to them, and their value to be at a given time distributed among them. The deductions were made for the purpose alone of earning income to the farmers and not to the Association.

"Indeed, if transactions in the nature of those in question had been carried on



in due course between a farmer and a broker, no question would have arisen suggesting that such deductions were profits and gains, and were subject to taxation. What might have been the subject of taxation would be the commission charged by the broker, which could be considered as part of his own income; as it is here the case with respect to the officers and employees of the association; but it could in no case be considered a gain or profit of the association and much less subject to taxation, as it could by no means be construed as its income.

The facts of this case fail to bring the appellant within the scope of the law imposing a tax upon an income showing gain and profit. There is no equitable construction of a taxing statute in favor of the Crown; the exact meaning of the words in the act used must be adhered to.

"Partington v. Attorney-General (1).

"The Elevator deduction is made up of nothing but a certain proportion of the

price or proceeds from the sale of the farmer's wheat, which he sets aside temporarily as capital. If it is capital it cannot be treated as income. 'Profits and gains' must not be regarded loosely, the words as used in the Taxing Act must be read in conjunction with the meaning of the words used in the context. See per Halsbury L.C. in **Y. & P. Main Sewerage Board v. Bensted** (2).

"No one can be held to make a profit or gain by dealing with himself only; two parties are needed, and under the Pool scheme, the Association being the agent of the farmer they are one and the same.

"In the absence of facts bringing the case within the statute, it is perhaps well to recall the rules of taxation as laid down by Sismondi, following Adam Smith, and that is that: Every tax should fall on revenue and not on capital; that in the assessment of taxation gross produce should not be confounded with revenue; that taxation should never touch what is

necessary for the existence of the contributor and that taxation should not put to flight the wealth which it strikes.

"Now what is sought to be taxed here is gross revenue placed as capital to buy elevators for the purposes of the farmer's trade and business, such advances to be hereafter accounted and paid back to him. The Pool was organized in aid of the grain farmers of Saskatchewan who severally and individually suffered loss and inconvenience in handling the produce of their farms. By pooling their grain, it was sold to advantage. If the appellant were to be subjected to an income tax when its dealings have shown no such income or gain from third parties, then this tax would prove a burden beyond justification upon the grain growers of Saskatchewan.

"Capital must not be confused with income which is equivalent to the expression of 'balance of gains and profits.' *Taxation Commissioner vs. Antill* (1).

## Deductions Are Loans

"Under all the circumstances of the case, I find that the deductions in question are but temporary loans and advances made by the farmer, out of the price of his grain, to the Pool as capital for carrying on and acquiring elevators—the value thereof being credited to him as his own, having been his own all through under the true meaning of the Provincial Act and the contract made thereunder, and that the Association, acting in such fiduciary capacity for the grain growers, accounts for every cent it receives and retains nothing that could amount to gain or profit.

"The appeal is allowed and with costs."

## Pool's Timely Victory

Commenting on the Pool's victory in the income tax case, the *Alberta Farm Journal* says:

The saving to the three Wheat Pools as a result of the judgment of the Exchequer Court is put at \$1,500,000. That is the sum that the minister of national revenue would have been able to collect from them on their past operations, if the finding had gone against them. The possibility of having to pay this taxation in future years is also avoided, unless the Federal legislation is changed to enable the department to make good its claim.

The point at issue was whether the amounts set aside for elevator and commercial reserves were profits within the meaning of the act, and therefore taxable. The judge holds that they cannot be so regarded. They are, according to the judgment, merely temporary loans made to the Pool by the farmer out of the price of his grain.

While the sum involved is not a large one, when the volume of business done annually is considered, the decision must cause much satisfaction to signatories and well-wishers of the co-operative movement. It is especially welcome at the present juncture when a renewed onslaught is being made on the enterprise. Just as soon as prices began to drop a few weeks ago, there was an outcry in some quarters that the Pool policy was to blame. But there is nothing to sustain that charge. All the evidence available goes to show that the collapse was due to disorderly marketing across the line, such as the Pools have sought to avoid.

Long before the market went to pieces, officials of the Central Selling Agency foresaw the dangers of the situation that

(Continued on page 20)

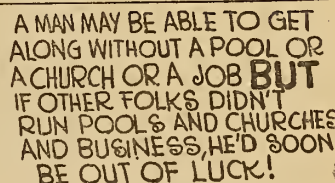
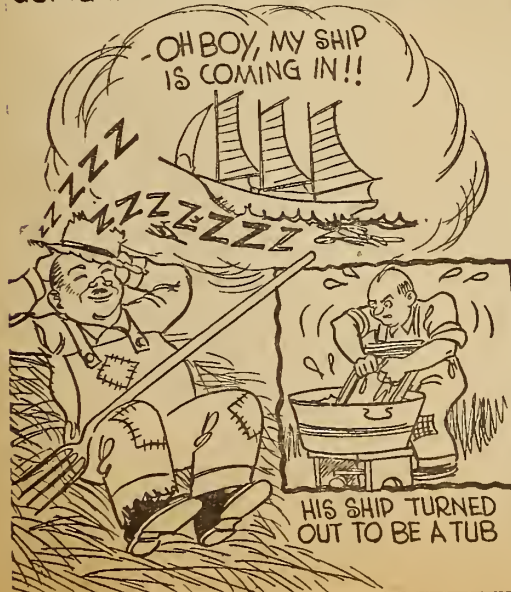
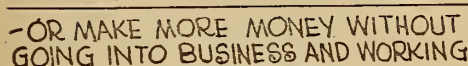
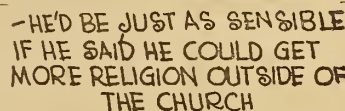
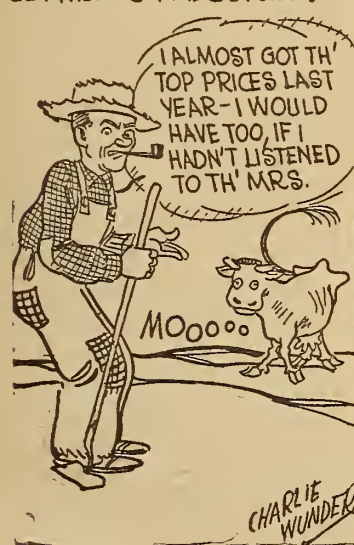
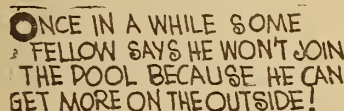


DIAGRAM SHOWING INDEPENDENT  
FARMER EXERTING HIS  
INDEPENDENCE



# What Cheap Hydro-Electric Power Would Mean to Alberta

And Why the Alberta Government Should Itself Develop Power Resources and not Leave to Private Interests—How Canadian People Have Paid the Piper While Private Interests Retained Railway Ownership.



By  
ARTHUR J. CANTIN  
Edmonton

Mr. Cantin, who contributes the article below, is engaged in electrical work, and has made a study of the conditions prevailing in Alberta in regard to electrical power development.

Few people in Alberta today realize what cheap hydro-electric power would bring to this Province. We find for instance that Winnipeg previous to 1911 was paying from 10 to 20 cents per kilowatt hour for its electrical energy. In that year the city started its hydro-electric plant at Point Dubois, when the rates were cut to 3 cents per k.w.h. for domestic users. This was done 18 years ago when the electrical art had not reached the degree of perfection it has today. Winnipeg enjoyed, for years, the cheapest rates for electrical energy in the world.

We find that an abundance of cheap power brings industries in its wake. We do not have to go outside of Alberta to find ample proof of this. Calgary with its cheap hydro-electric power has been able to induce industries to build in that city to a larger extent than any other city in the Province. The very low rate offered to the General Motors in Regina has been one of the deciding factors to bring this very desirable industry to that city.

In the *Engineering Journal* for April, 1929, in a paper presented by Leslie R. Thomson, Consulting Engineer, and read at the annual meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, held at Hamilton, Ont., on Feb. 14th, 1929, the following statement is very interesting: "What 1,000 h.p. means to Ontario and Quebec; An investment of \$1,250,000.00—A yearly production of \$475,000.00—A yearly payroll of \$200,000.00—Employment for 200 and 7 factories." If we multiply this by 100 or 1,000 we arrive at enormous figures.

## U.F.A. Convénation Emphatic

The U.F.A. has urged in no uncertain terms at its last Convention and is still urging the necessity of having the Provincial Government undertake the development of our water-power. It is to be hoped that men of vision and ability to materialize these visions will guide the destiny of this meritorious project.

A controversy is going on in the city of Edmonton between two companies as to the merits of steam and water-power. It is the opinion of the best informed engineers that steam and water-power should not be rivals, but should work in collaboration with one another. Conditions in Alberta are different from those of any other Province in Canada. We have large amounts of water-power awaiting development, but we also have a large quantity of coal mining facilities which should not be discriminated against. Up to about ten or fifteen years ago, the thermal efficiency of the best power plant was between 15 per cent to 20 per cent, or it required from three to four pounds of coal to produce one k.w.h. (kilowatt hour).

Today many a plant produces one k.w.h. with less than 1.9 pounds of coal. This shows great improvement, and the end is not yet if we believe what Mr. Elmer Smith, Turbine Specialist, General Electric Co., Boston, Mass., said in the *Electrical World* of May 4th, 1929: "Our engineers feel that where designers are free to adopt ideal conditions they would today recommend 1,200 lb. gage pressure and 750 deg. F. at turbine throttle, reheating at around 350 to 400 lb. back to 800 deg. F., as the gain from increased temperature is greater on the reheat than on the initial steam."

## Possibilities of Coal

"A turbine of 100,000 to 125,000 k.w. size with these operating conditions and 1-in. absolute back pressure will show at its best point considerably less than 9,000 B. t. u. (British thermal units) per kilowatt-hour chargeable to the turbine, and this with 6 per cent allowance for operation of station auxiliaries and with 85 per cent over-all boiler room efficiency, will show less than 11,000 B.t.u. per kilowatt-hour for the complete station, representing a thermal efficiency of better than 31 per cent. With 14,500 B.t.u. coal this is equivalent to 0.76 lb. coal and with 19,000 B.t.u. oil it is equivalent to 0.58 lb. oil per kilowatt hour." With promised performance such as this, coal must surely be considered in any Provincial scheme!

In California, where conditions are similar to Alberta in that the water-powers are a long distance from the consuming centres and oil is had at a price comparable to the cost of coal in this Province, we find the following condition as reported in the *American Trust Review of the Pacific* for April 15th, 1929:

"At the opening of 1925 there were 31 steam plants and 105 water-power plants generating current in California and though steam plants had half the capacity of the water-power plants, they were largely stand-by plants and generated far less than one-third of the current used." California has a much larger population than Alberta.

In the development of most hydro-electric plants we find that the fixed charges are between \$25 to \$30 per k.w. capacity and steam between \$12 to \$14 per k.w. capacity. It is cheaper to keep steam machinery idle say 66 per cent of the time and operate same the other third with low priced coal than it would be to keep a hydro-electric plant idle for the same amount of time. It must be remembered that fixed charges on a hydro-electric generating station run from 80 per cent to 85 per cent, while for a steam plant they run from 40 per cent to 45 per cent. The yearly load factor in this Province in 1927 was 21 per cent, in Quebec 47.4, and Ontario 49 per cent. So that there is a lot of room for improving the load factor in Alberta. In a system such as this Province should have, it would be good policy to have two or three steam plants located say at Leth-

bridge, Drumheller, and Edmonton, all centres of low priced coal.

## Under Public Ownership

Let us enumerate a few of the advantages to be derived by the people with an unlimited amount of electric power at cost provided by the Provincial Government in co-operation with the municipalities and distributed throughout Alberta. It is the general opinion that mixed farming is the most desirable type of agriculture to be practiced. It provides a certain amount of cash the year around, it is a double insurance against crop failure and insures part income when drought, frost or other conditions destroy the crop wholly or partially. It is a known fact accepted by all economists that the home market is the best. We of Western Canada, with its sparse population and enormous crop of wheat and other grains, need not think of consuming this on the spot, but we should think of the increased consumption of dairy, garden and poultry produce, etc., which an increase in population brings about, besides creating positions for our sons and daughters.

We have educational facilities in Alberta which compare well with any other part of Canada. We are turning out graduates by the hundred every year, yet when these graduates begin to look for employment, too large a number have to seek it in the United States to the detriment of our own country.

Had we real cheap electric power in Alberta, many a chore on the farm could be done by means of this universal servant. Pumping water, running water in the home, milking the cow, lighting the home and barn, cooking the meals, yes and heating the home. This last one will take most people by surprise, but the city of Winnipeg sold 64,000,000 k.w.h. off peak power at 0.1 cent per k.w.h. during 1926. The way it's done is this: Special heating equipment is provided and this very cheap rate is obtainable during the off-peak period, say between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m., and the heat stored away, and circulated through the home in day time by means of small motor or otherwise. Those farmers so fortunate as to be connected to the proposed system could enjoy the blessing of a real home heated by electricity.

In the Province of Quebec a large number of pulp mills find it cheaper to use electrical energy for generating steam than it is to burn the mill refuse to produce this steam. We find that there are over 410,000 h.p. used for generating steam in the various pulp mills of that Province.

## Public and Private Ownership

It is interesting to read what Mr. Thomson has to say in regard to the investment and revenues of the hydro-electric system of Ontario and Quebec:

"It is only necessary to call attention to the fact that with the municipally owned plants (Ontario) the population has received the



benefit from a far wider distribution than is the case in commercially owned stations (Quebec), where large blocks of power are sold to individual subscribers.

"The truth of this is evidenced by the fact that in Canada up to December 31st, 1925, the investment in distribution lines by purely commercial companies per kilowatt hour of output was only 0.84 cents, whereas the corresponding figure for municipal stations was 2.10 cents. Similarly commercially operated stations in Canada received 39 per cent of their revenue from lighting, while municipally owned stations received 60 per cent of their revenue from domestic services."

Prof. W. G. Christie, as far back as February 15th, 1915, stated in the Proceedings of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, that "Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan are primarily agricultural Provinces at the present time, although the great natural resources in water-power, coal, oil, gas, asphalt and iron will undoubtedly lead to great industrial development in Alberta." Not much has been done up to now, but when the population has reached three millions or more in the prairie Provinces the home market will be such that with the aid of cheap hydro-electric power provided by the Government in co-operation with the municipalities will give us such advantages that nothing can stop this Province from becoming the greatest manufacturing center West of the Great Lakes.

Why should we import to Western Canada all sorts of highly fabricated material paying high freight rates on it when the raw material could be shipped in at low rate and manufactured here in Alberta? Farm machinery, binder twine, automobiles and machinery of all kinds are shipped to Western Canada in enormous quantities and the highest freight rates paid on same. If we were to manufacture these in Alberta, this economic waste would cease.

#### C.P.R. and Public Funds

We must not forget that the companies who are seeking franchises in Alberta are doing all they can to discredit public ownership.

They bring out that wonderful organization, the C.P.R., possibly the greatest of its kind in the world, as the acme of perfection of private corporation. We must not forget that all railroads in Canada have been subsidized by the various Governments previous to 1914 to the extent of \$30,000 per mile. This money spent before the war had much greater value than today. The cost of all railways, permanent ways, etc., would be \$35,000 to \$45,000 per mile, so that 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the cost of the C.P.R. was presented by the Canadian people to the company for having the pleasure and the profit of administering this splendid system.

Cheap electricity, and I do not mean electricity at 6 cents to 30 cents per k.w.h., but electricity to lighting consumers at from 3 cents to say 1½ cents per k.w.h., would greatly increase the consumption. We find in "Preliminary Report, Central Electric Station Industry in Canada, 1927," that the total consumption in k.w.h. was 156,066,000 or at the

rate of 260 k.w.h. per capita per year. Quebec in 1927 had a consumption of 2,760 k.w.h. Ontario 1,960 k.w.h. per capita per year. Alberta will have to multiply the consumption of electrical energy by ten to be on par with the Eastern Provinces. The k.w.h. generated per capita in Canada for 1927 was 1,390. It should be pointed out that it is not the large centres of population that give large per capita loads, it is the more sparsely settled districts.

#### AMENDMENTS CANADA GRAIN ACT

(Continued from page 9)

and new definitions recommended by the Special Barley Committee which visited Europe last year will be substituted for those in the old Act. The object is to make grades of Canadian barley which will meet the requirements of the European buyers, especially with respect to barley for malting purposes.

(8) **Synopsis of Act.**—The report further recommends that the Board of Grain Commissioners should compile, print and distribute a hand-book of useful information to the public, the producers and the trade, containing a synopsis of the act and the regulations made thereunder. The statutory definitions of the grades, forms, and such other matter as the Board may consider desirable.

(9) **Grading Oats.**—That in the grading of oats grown in the Western inspection division the inspecting officers place a dockage for the removal of small weed seeds on account of the inclusion of such seeds instead of reducing the grade on account of the inclusion of such seeds.

(10) **Licensing Operators.**—That the Board take into consideration the recommendation of the Brown Royal Commission in respect to the licensing of operators of country elevators and to report thereon to the Minister.

(11) **Inspectors at Transfer Elevators.**—That the Board of Grain Commissioners should carefully inquire into the advisability of placing inspectors at transfer elevators between the Head of the Lakes and the seaboard to prevent any mixing of grain, so that the quality and condition of grades as fixed by final inspection at the Head of the Lakes would be maintained, and also inquire into the advisability of establishing inspection of all grain cargoes out of Canadian sea-board ports and report their findings to the Minister before the next session of Parliament.

(12) **High Protein Wheat.**—Also the National Research Council is requested to make further investigation as to the export demand for high protein wheat in the major importing countries in Europe.

(13) **Printing of Report.**—There is a further recommendation for the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the Committee and it is to be hoped that the different U.F.A. Locals will secure copies of this report, which will contain all the evidence given before the committee. This report should be studied by every Local in the Province.

There still remain quite a number of matters which should be dealt with when the act is revised next year, probably one of the most important being new definitions for the various statutory grades of grain.

We naturally expect the new Board of Grain Commissioners may have some recommendations as to changes which should be made in the act next year.

#### Debate on Immigration

Since the last letter was sent you the most interesting debate in the House

has been on the subject of immigration. This debate shows how far apart the views of the members are in regard to immigration. General McRae, member for North Vancouver, advocated a land settlement scheme under which \$300,000,000 would be spent by the Government over a period of ten years in clearing brush land in the Peace River district and placing new settlers on same, while the majority of those taking part in the debate urged the Government to cut out all assisted immigration.

It is hard to understand why, with the surplus of wheat which is now apparent, anyone would suggest bringing millions of acres of land under cultivation at the present time. The question naturally arises—who is going to eat the wheat which would be produced? It might be interesting to your readers to know that the per capita consumption of wheat in Canada has fallen from 7.7 bushels in 1913 to 4.3 bushels in 1927. In spite of the fact that the per capita consumption of wheat is decreasing in all English speaking countries, our politicians still carry on propaganda to bring more and more of our vast western territory under cultivation.

The Minister of Immigration had difficulty with all his estimates and had the rather unique experience of having to defend his estimates against a motion for a reduction by one of his own supporters.

By the time this letter reaches your readers, it is altogether likely the last estimate will have been carried, all bills will have been passed or thrown into the waste basket and the members made happy by the prorogation of the session.

#### Credit Control and Public Welfare

"In a modern society there are a few organs which act like the endocrine glands in the body. Banking and the control of credit and currency is certainly one of these. It may (as has been our case for the last eight years) condemn us, by steady deflation, to a life of listlessness and inertia, discouraging development and enterprise, and keeping industry at a sub-normal temperature. . . . To claim these regulative services for the general good is to wrest them from their present purposes and their present owners. Be it . . . banks, be it electricity or mines, they are all so functioning today as to aggravate inequality, to confirm privilege, to exact tribute, and therefore to ration health and sunlight, culture and leisure, in the interests of the few."—H. N. Brailsford, author of "The War of Steel and Gold," in *The New Leader*, London, England.

#### NEW WOOL GROWERS ASSN.

The Eastern Alberta Wool Growers Association has been formed with headquarters at Hanna and a membership comprising about 100 sheep owners in the district between Drumheller and Oyen. It is estimated that some 10,000 fleeces will be shipped through the association this year, the majority of the clip being marketed through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. Dr. W. G. Anderson, of Wardlaw, is the president of the newly formed organization.

"History lacks plot and significance only when it is told by an idiot."—R. G. Collingwood, in an essay on "The Philosophy of Progress."



# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## "Sign-Up Drive" Well Under Way

The "Sign-Up Drive" in connection with the Alberta Livestock Pool is now well under way. Contracts, literature and supplies have been sent out to all local shipping associations, together with full instructions regarding the drive. The Directors of the Pool have called meetings in their respective districts, all of which will be held prior to June 20th.

It is gratifying to note the increased interest that is now being shown in connection with the Livestock Pool in all parts of the Province. At a well attended meeting in Calgary, held recently, the Calgary District Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association was organized and is under the chairmanship of George Church of Balzac.

### Ask Aid of U.F.A. Locals

Literature and supplies have been sent to all U.F.A. Locals tributary to Calgary, urging them to take an active part in building up the Calgary District Shipping Association.

Similar arrangements have been made to form the Edmonton District Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association. On Tuesday, June 11th, Mr. Stearns will attend a meeting of the Strathcona Local U.F.A. On Wednesday, June 12th, and on Thursday, June 13th, Mr. Claypool will address the Bremner Local U.F.A. and the Horse Hills Local U.F.A., respectively.

## What Co-operative Packing Plants Would Mean to Producers

Would Assure Stabilization in Price Returns—Adequate Volume of Stock Signed up Would Justify Units in Calgary and Edmonton

A few years ago, a co-operative packing plant would have been considered, by many farmers, to be a prospect beyond the possibility of realization. During the past few years, however, what once seemed impossible now seems not only practical but a necessary objective that must be reached.

There is no reason why a co-operative packing plant can not be conducted just as successfully as a co-operative creamery. This is more than a mere assumption because today in Denmark, 83.7 per cent of all the hogs slaughtered pass through co-operative bacon factories. The co-operative bacon factory in Denmark is operated just as successfully as the much discussed and well known Danish co-operative creamery.

The results of Danish co-operation are brought home to us when we realize that the Danish farmer receives 60c of the consumer's \$1, while the Canadian farmer only gets a little more than 30c.

Co-operative packing plants in Canada and the United States have failed for three reasons:

### 1. High Promotion Costs.

The plants were promoted as business ventures and unloaded onto the farmers under a scheme where the promoter received an unreasonably large share of capital stock for promotion services.

### 2. Lack of Marketing Agreement.

The co-operative packing association had no control of the produce of its mem-

bers who were on a voluntary basis. When the plant was built the packers attacked the co-operative venture by overpaying the market, thus breaking down the loyalty of the farmers to the co-operative packing plant. This continued until the co-operative packing plant was broke, then the packers, controlling the situation, were able to adjust prices so as to reimburse them for any temporary losses sustained.

### 3. Bad Management.

The tendency of some years ago was for co-operative packing plants to be promoted by certain individuals who usually looked for, and received, management positions. Lack of the appointment of experienced and trained men for the responsible positions in management, was a third reason for the failure of such undertakings.

If co-operative packing plants are manned by highly skilled and technical men, in the same way as applies to commercial organizations, there is no reason why they should not operate just as efficiently and as successfully as private enterprises. In Denmark, co-operative bacon factories are organized, only when sufficient volume has been signed up to a binding marketing agreement which extends over a period of from five to ten years.

The Alberta Livestock Pool is adopting the Denmark plan and will not proceed with the co-operative packing plant until the required volume is signed up, to insure

the venture being a success right from the beginning. There will be no promotion costs, as have been the case with so many former experiments made along this line in eastern Canada and in the United States.

Sufficient experience has been already acquired to assure the members that, when such a project is undertaken, fully qualified men of experience will be put in charge of the operation of the plant and the marketing of the finished product.

### What Improvement May Be Expected

If we are now convinced that a co-operative packing plant is not only desirable, but is in accordance with the real objective of the Livestock Pool, which is, namely, to stabilize livestock prices and to obtain for the primary producer the maximum returns for his livestock, let us now examine the improved condition that may be expected in the economic status of the primary producer through the operation of co-operative packing plants. On page 16 is a chart which indicates: First, the average monthly price for hogs during the year 1928; second, the average monthly prices of fresh pork; and third, the average monthly prices of cured pork products as represented by bacon for the same year.

This chart shows the enormous spread between the price of hogs at the time they were stored in the packers' coolers, and the wholesale price of cured meats at the time these stores were drawn on, for example: a 200 lb. hog bought in January at \$8.10 per 100 and sold in August as cured meat, when the live hog price is \$13.25 per 100 lbs., is worth \$5.15 per cut or \$10.30 per hog per hundred more to the packer, less carrying charges, than if the same hog were bought in the month of August.

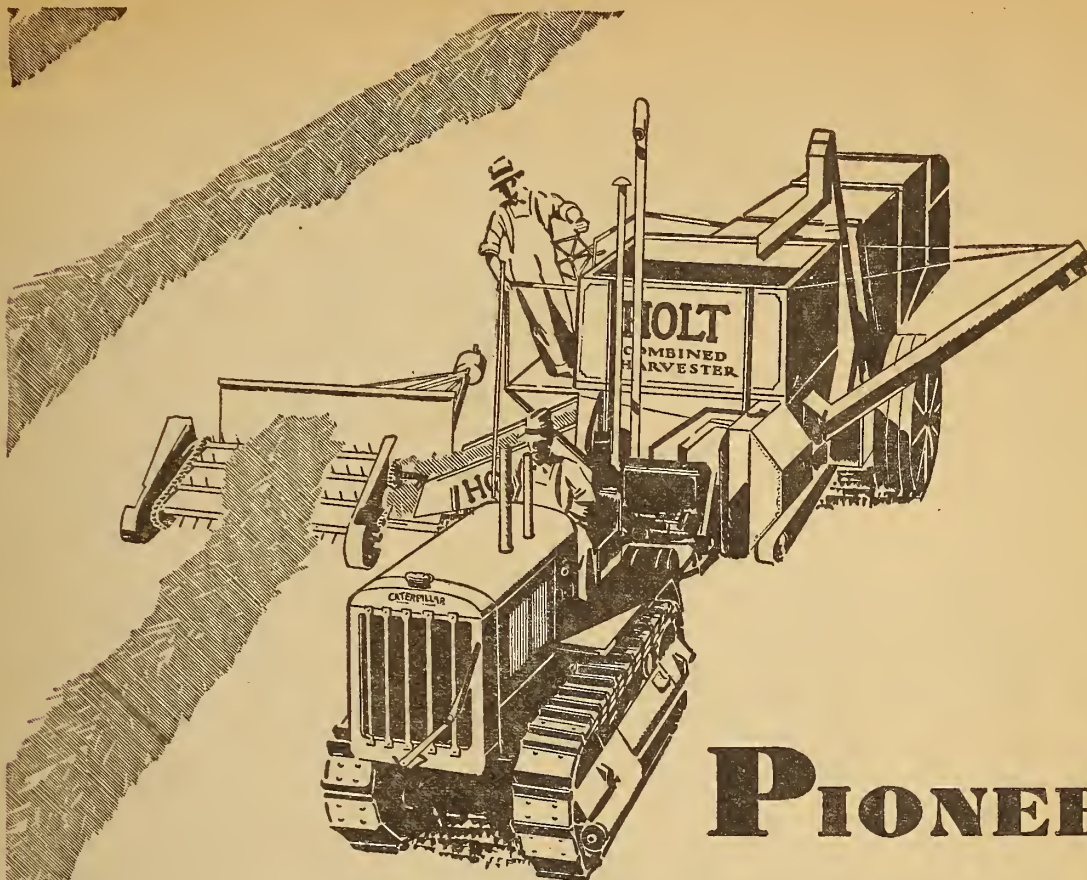
The weakness of the present economic position of the producer is that he must sell his hogs when they are ready for market. These hogs are dumped on the market between October and May. The packers do not require them for immediate use and so the supply greatly exceeds the demand, causing a slump in prices. The producer, having a perishable product on his hands, is helpless in dealing with the situation.

It may be of interest to point out some facts which prove the correctness of this statement. The price range for live hogs in 1928, was from \$8.10 per cwt. in January to \$13.25 per cwt. in August and back to \$8.25 per cwt. in December. During the period when the price range was over 12c per lb. only 11.8 per cent of our hogs were marketed, while during the period when hogs were \$9.00 per hundred and under, 61.2 per cent of our hog supply was marketed. On the other hand, once these hogs are killed by the packer and placed in his cooler, they are almost as stable as wheat and may be disposed of as market conditions warrant. It is only through a co-operative packing plant that the above benefits may accrue to the producer.

### The Pool Policy

As far as beef and mutton are concerned, it would be the policy of the Pool to only handle these in quantities of such kind and quality as the trade would demand. A fresh meat trade will have to be developed more slowly than that of bacon products, which can be cured and stored over a





## PIONEERS

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Like the gold-panner, it separates the precious gold—golden grain. Tossing, picking, beating, fanning, positively agitating, keeping the straw “in a fog” all the way through the separator—the Holt system of separation means thorough grain-saving. And like a true pioneer, the Holt is rugged—able to withstand severe conditions—enduring. Sturdy structural steel frame, well braced. Husky wheels—a powerful engine, well protected against dirt and dust. Grain tank solidly mounted. Weight properly distributed.

Holt Windrow Headers lay the grain in neat windrows. The pick-up feeds the Windrowed grain into

the combine without shattering—conquers weeds, uneven ripenings—beats the hail, snow and ice.

For rolling hillsides there is a leveling attachment for any of the three sizes of Holt Combines—it saves those extra bushels that often go to waste. See your dealer—the “Caterpillar” dealer—now.

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10 foot . . \$1595  
12 foot . . \$1635

#### MODEL 34

12 foot . . \$2100  
15 foot . . \$2145

#### MODEL 36

16½ foot . . \$2420  
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The Albert Olson Co. Ltd., *Regina, Sask.*  
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Powell Equipment Co. Ltd., *Winnipeg, Man.*  
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*Calgary, Alta.*



longer period. The policy of the Alberta Livestock Pool, conforming to the experience of the Danish Co-operative Bacon Factories, would be to work towards medium sized plants located at strategic points. The initial policy would be to start with one or two plants for the first few years. As we gain in experience and with the increase of business, new plants might then be undertaken at other strategic points.

Last year, the Pool handled sufficient hogs to run three co-operative packing plants to full capacity. The time when these co-operative plants should be undertaken will depend entirely upon the degree to which members subscribe for stock and also, upon the success of the present sign-up campaign. It is desirable that adequate stock be subscribed for and a sufficient volume signed up so as to justify commencing with a unit in Edmonton and a unit in Calgary in the immediate future.

## Crop Conditions Now Good Throughout Most of Province

Third Fortnightly Crop Report of Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON, June 8.—Crop conditions throughout the greater part of the Province are very satisfactory and grain is making splendid growth, according to telegraphic reports received by the Department of Agriculture on June 7th for the third fortnightly crop report of the

season. Moisture requirements for some weeks have been supplied by the heavy rains which visited the southern section of the Province over last week end, and all crops are growing rapidly.

Prospects in the Peace River district are very promising and any immediate danger of drouth has been removed by frequent rains during the past three weeks. Crops growing on land newly broken last season are looking exceptionally well.

In the Edmonton district and for some distance south and east the continued absence of precipitation is beginning to cause some concern, although in very few localities has the drouth as yet seriously reduced the prospects of a crop. In some limited areas high winds have caused damage from soil drifting, but this is by no means general. Breaking on new land has been retarded to some extent in this section of the Province by the absence of moisture in the sod, while in the south a larger acreage than usual is being broken in readiness for next season's crop.

Early sown wheat in most localities is now covering the ground, and an exceptionally good stand of fall wheat is reported from many districts in the south. Alfalfa and sweet clover are making a vigorous growth, and prospects of an increased tonnage of sugar beets are excellent. Livestock generally is in good condition and in a number of districts increased numbers of farmers are making a start with a small flock of sheep.

### THE ONLY ONE

"Your father is quite bald, isn't he?", said a man to the son of a millionaire. "Yes," replied the youth. "I'm the only heir he has left."—Pearson's.

## Pool Shippers Hold Useful Conference

Two Interesting Papers Given at Successful Gathering in Edmonton

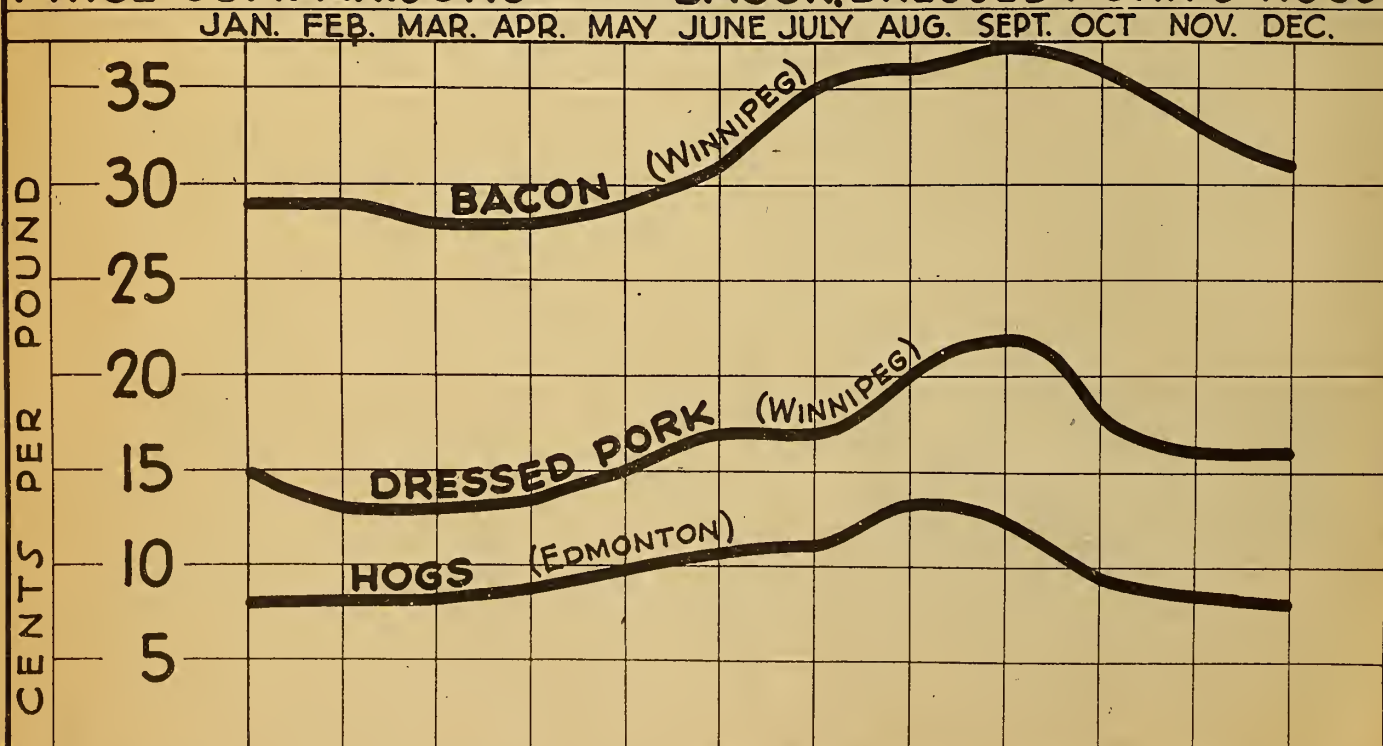
On Monday, June 3rd, a shippers' conference was held in Edmonton at which practically all livestock shipping associations were represented. Two very interesting papers were given on problems affecting the work of local shipping associations. One paper was read by Thomas F. Simpson, of Carstairs, on the subject of handling hogs so that shrinkage can be eliminated. The second paper was given by Fred McDonald, on the subject of accounting in connection with local shipping associations. Both of these papers were followed by an interesting discussion.

Among other subjects discussed by the conference, perhaps the question of "The responsibility of the member to his local association and of the local association's responsibility to the member," brought forth the keenest discussion.

All who attended the conference were most enthusiastic regarding the outlook for the present sign-up campaign. It was voted by the shippers that a similar conference be held next year, as it was realized by all that much valuable information had been obtained through holding the conference, which would react to the benefit of the organization as a whole.

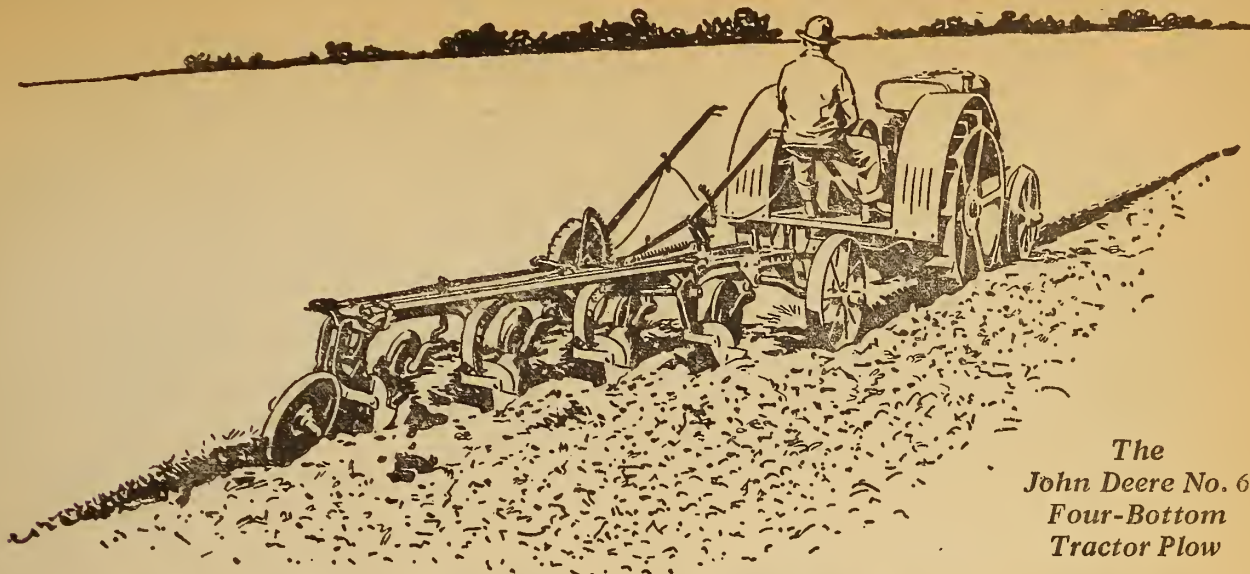
They who tamper with veracity from whatever motive are tampering with the vital force of human progress.—Lord Morley.

## PRICE COMPARISONS ~ BACON, DRESSED PORK & HOGS



NOTE PRICE RANGE OF HOGS FOR YEAR \$8.10 TO \$13.25. Over 61% of the Year's Hog Supply was marketed at a price of \$9.00 per 100 lbs or less. When dressed and cured these same hogs are stored and sold only when market conditions are favorable.





*The  
John Deere No. 6  
Four-Bottom  
Tractor Plow*

## Get the Extra Strength of These Tractor Plows

ONCE you get into the field with one of these John Deere tractor plows you will appreciate the advantages of their extra strength.

For instance, the beams are extra heavy and extra strong. Beam braces are sturdy and long lapped. Heavy bar across rear of beams insures rigidity and constant alignment of bottoms.

Every other part, too, is built to last for years.

### They Do Good Work

You can depend on John Deere tractor plows to do the job right. They scour, turn clean furrow slices, maintain uniform plowing depth and cover trash thoroughly.

Their genuine John Deere bottoms are famous for scouring, good work and long wear.

### Quick-Detachable Shares

Equipped with quick-detachable shares. Loosen one nut and share is off; tighten same nut and share is on tight. A great time saver.

Land wheel is set back to give uniform plowing depth in uneven ground or when plowing on slopes.

### Ample Clearance

Unusual clearance in throat of beams prevents clogging—an aid to good work.

You will like the easy handling of these John Deere plows, also. New heavy-duty power lift works perfectly and outlasts ordinary lifts—a pull on the trip rope sets it in action. Hitch is adjustable to any standard tractor. Lever controls are within easy reach as you sit on the tractor seat.

### Variety of Sizes

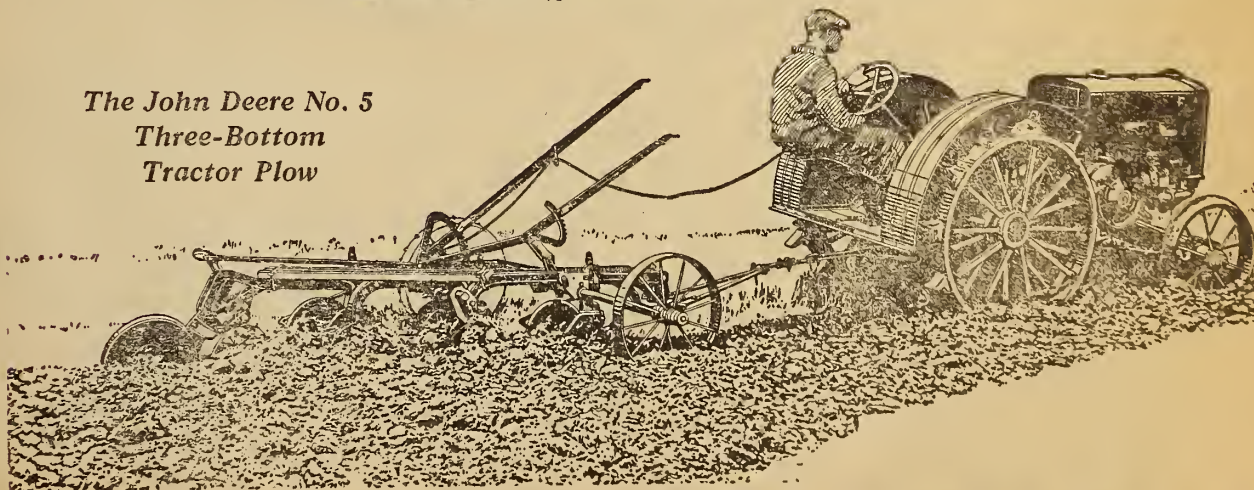
These large capacity plows are furnished in two-, three- and four-bottom sizes.

The No. 6 four-bottom plow can be converted to a three-bottom plow; the No. 5 three-bottom, to a two-bottom, by removing one beam.

You will cut your production costs to the minimum with one of these plows behind your tractor.

See these plows at your John Deere dealer's store. Write for complete information. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for Booklet ZD-2 10

*The John Deere No. 5  
Three-Bottom  
Tractor Plow*



**JOHN DEERE**  
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS





# The Inspiring Genius of the Canadian Farmers

By J. A. P. HAYDON

(From *The Railroad Trainman* of April, 1929)

Henry Wise Wood is probably the best known of all public men in Western Canada. The reason is plain.

He is the inspiring genius behind the organized farmers' movement of Alberta and, through its affiliations, of the entire farmers' economic and political organizations in Western Canada.

Henry Wise Wood is President of the United Farmers of Alberta. This organization is both economic and political. It controls the present Alberta Government and has emerged successful in two general Provincial elections.

Other Canadian Provinces experimented with Farmers' Governments, but after a short trial the people voted them out of office. Not so in Alberta. The Government appears to maintain the confidence of the electors.

## Has Kept Movement Intact

The answer is largely Henry Wise Wood. His inspiring enthusiasm and personality, more than anything else, has kept the U.F.A. and its Local branches throughout the Province intact. These, as he often declares, are the bedrock of the farmers' democratic organizations.

"The U.F.A. Locals are the machinery through which our movement functions democratically," he stated in his annual address to the most recent Convention. "Without this machinery it could not so function and all the progress we have made politically would at once become nullified.

"It is not an accident that the Alberta Government has such a wide and favorable reputation for sane business and efficiency.

"The members of the Government have nothing to do but take care of the business of the Province while you operate the political machinery and elect them for that purpose.

"You operate the machinery with the greatest possible efficiency and the least possible expense and you demand of your elected members that they administer the affairs of the Province likewise.

"We have no reason to believe that a farmers' party that had to build, finance, and operate its own machinery, and fight its way to power, would be any more efficient and economical in administering the business of the Province than any other Government.

"What has been saved to the people of Alberta by the breaking down of wrong political machinery can never be accurately estimated, but it should be clear to every thinking man and woman in the Province that we cannot afford to take a chance by reverting to the old system."

But Mr. Wood's activities are not all centered in the U.F.A. The Canadian Wheat Pool receives much of his attention.

He is one of its Vice-Presidents. To him is attributed most of the credit for bringing it into successful operation. He utilized the U.F.A. branches or Locals to propagate the idea.

The Canadian Wheat Pool has now a membership of 145,000 actual farmers of Western Canada, controlling nearly 75 per cent of the wheat acreage in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and is the largest farmers' co-operative marketing organization in the world.

This huge and successful enterprise, which is continually increasing in mem-

bership and bringing more wheat acreage under its control, had its inception in Alberta in 1923 and spread to Saskatchewan and Manitoba the following year.

The Canadian Wheat Pool handled over 245,000,000 bushels of wheat in the crop year 1927-28 and its gross turn-over was \$323,847,282, thus being the largest business in Canada, only exceeded by the Dominion Government.

## The Canada Wheat Board

(\*)During the war Mr. Wood was a member of the Canada Wheat Board, which was formed by the Dominion Government to stabilize prices and to insure a continuous supply of wheat for the Allies.

His experience as a member of that board convinced him of the desirability of bringing into being a voluntary agency, owned and controlled by the growers of wheat, when the Wheat Board, formed and given power under a war measures act of the Canadian Parliament, could no longer function following the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

Ever since Mr. Wood first came to Alberta in 1905 from Ralls County, Missouri, where he was born on May 31st, 1860, he has been active in the field of democratic farmers' movements.

Even in his native state he was a leading figure in the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri. At that time such organizations were regarded by many as "visionary," but Wood never doubted that if he lived he would see them successfully organized, not only across the North American continent, but in other parts of the world. How correct he was is shown by the recent gathering of Wheat Pools' officials from organizations in practically all producing countries of the world over.

He is a man of good sound education, for after leaving the rural public school of his native country, he attended a private school at Monroe City, Mo., and Christian University, Canton, Mo.

Soon after his arrival in Alberta he began to interest himself in the farmers' organization movement in that Province. He urged the importance of farmers associating themselves in the field of democratic political action.

The first organization formed in Alberta with this and other ends in view was the United Farmers of Alberta, of which he was elected a Director in 1914.

(The U.F.A. was not the first organization. It was formed in 1909 by the amalgamation of two other bodies, the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Canadian Society of Equity.—Editor)

The following year he was the choice for the Vice-Presidency of the U.F.A., and in 1916 he was voted into the office of President by an overwhelming majority.

Since then he has been one of the outstanding leaders and counsellors among the farmers, not only of Alberta, but throughout Western Canada.

Mr. Wood is now a world figure in the farmers' movements for political and com-

(\*\*"The Canada Wheat Board" was not formed until 1919, after the war, and following the collapse in prices which occurred in that year when the "Board of Grain Supervisors", the war-time control body, was dissolved. Mr. Wood was a member both of the Board of Grain Supervisors and the Canada Wheat Board.—Editor *The U.F.A.*)

mercial organization, which he believes are established, so far as Canada is concerned, on the true basis of democratic and economic class organization and are now sufficiently strong to withstand the power of hostile opposition from without and any shortsightedness from within.

He has been called "red" and all that this term implies. His public utterances on political and economic questions have been ridiculed by those who desire to continue to exploit the farmer. But Mr. Wood has never faltered in his belief and moves forward, progressively, step by step, and thousands of Canadian farmers follow his lead.

He has never sought office for himself, preferring to give his talents to the organizations with which he is associated. Nevertheless, he is regarded as "the power behind the throne" in Alberta.

He is, indeed, the inspiring genius of Canadian organized farmers.

## FOREST PRODUCTS RANK HIGH

Forest products in Canada rank second to those of agriculture with an annual value of approximately \$500,000,000.

## CANADA'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION

The annual expedition by ship to Canada's Arctic islands will leave North Sydney, Nova Scotia, about July 20th next on the S.S. *Beothic*. The first port of call will be Godhavn, Greenland, after which the expedition will call at the different Government headquarters in the archipelago.

## PENDULUM OBSERVATIONS

Pendulum observations by the Dominion Observatory show that the mountains of British Columbia are bouyed up by abnormally light material extending down into the earth's crust for about sixty miles. The excess of gravity revealed by the pendulum on the prairies is believed to be due to an extensive underground ridge of abnormally heavy rock.

## SUCCESS WITH BUFFALO

A gratifying feature of Canada's adventure in bringing back the buffalo is the way in which the different herds continue to multiply and to expand beyond the grazing capacity of their once extensive ranges. The case of the main herd at Wainwright, Alberta, in which there was an increase from about 700 head to 17,000 head has often been cited. In 1928, of the herd in Elk Island park, about 200 were slaughtered and their carcasses and hides disposed of to relieve the growing congestion there.

## THE REAL KIND

An enthusiastic fisherman was telling some friends about a proposed fishing trip to a lake in Scotland.

"Are there any trout there?" asked one friend.

"Tons!"

"Will they bite easily?"

"Will they? Why, they're absolutely vicious. A man has to hide behind a tree to bait a hook."—*The Angler.*





Showing McCormick-Deering No. 11 Harvester-Thresher with 6½-foot pick-up device

## Here's Power Equipment for Every Man's Harvest

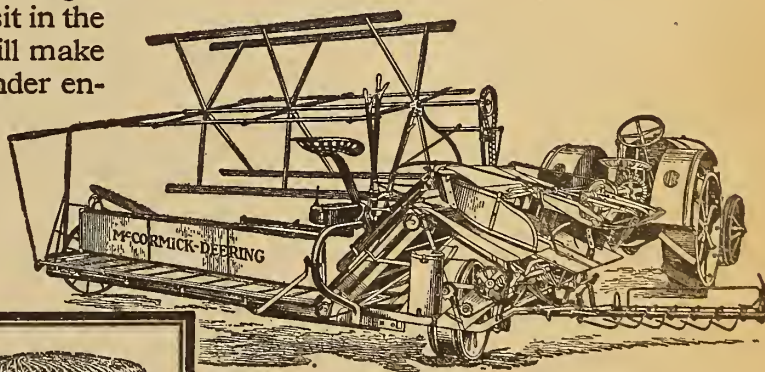
**A**NY man who enjoys seeing well-designed and well-built tools—tools that do their work in a workmanlike way—can get a lot of satisfaction out of a visit to the local McCormick-Deering agent's store. He will find himself surrounded with opportunities to *save time and labor*, and opportunities to *do better work and produce better yields*. He will see McCormick-Deering Tractors and fast-working, power-operated machines at every hand.

To stand and admire the big 15-30 tractor will make his hands itch to get hold of the steering wheel. To sit in the seat and juggle the controls will make him anxious to start the 4-cylinder engine, listen to the deep-throated exhaust, and get the feel of the vibration-free power on his own important work.

Think of yourself on the

seat of one of these tractors, pulling the most modern farm machines across your acres. Think of the increased efficiency, saving in time and labor, improved crop yields, and reduced costs this equipment will make possible; then let the McCormick-Deering agent show you the machines and demonstrate them on your own farm. Complete information will be mailed on request.

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**Length**  
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**T**HE 10-foot, power-driven McCormick-Deering Tractor Binder enables you to cut from 30 to 40 acres a day. A highly efficient binder of special interest to McCormick-Deering Tractor owners.



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## A Few of the Exhibits in the Art Gallery at Ottawa

And Something About an Author Who Laughs Gently at the Foibles of Humanity

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

For some time past I have intended writing to you about the Art Gallery and some of the Old Masters they have there. I went down today thinking I would see them and again my attention was arrested by something else so enjoyable that my afternoon was spent differently from my planning.

To encourage the arts in Canada, Lord Willingdon has offered a prize for the best entry in painting, sculpture, the drama and music. This afternoon we went in to see the paintings and pieces of sculpture which are on exhibition in one of the rooms of the Art Gallery.

### Changing Conceptions

The first thought that comes to anyone entering the room must be that our conception of what is noteworthy in art is changing very much in many respects, or shall I say we are seeing a beauty where none was seen before? As the judges were all artists or people who have studied art and been steeped in its atmosphere, I certainly am not attempting to contest their awards, although I must confess my conception of what deserved mention in the pictures did not correspond with theirs. The first prize went to Prudence Heward for "A Girl on a Hill." (I suppose I might have said it "wasn't too bad"), while one to which they gave "honorable mention," "Western Cousin," by Pegi Nichol of Ottawa, is a girl that I would have said the average Western cousin would want to resemble as little as possible. There were many entries. Some I recognized as ones I had seen and enjoyed in the exhibit earlier in the season.

In the sculpture division the panel "Passing Rain" by Elizabeth Wyn Wood, which I spoke of before and which is most arresting, shared the first place with a bronze head by Sylvia D'Aoust of Ottawa. She has never exhibited before, so there may be some wonderful pieces in the future from her.

From that room we wandered to another where the paintings were almost all the work of English artists. One to me was outstandingly beautiful. It is really wonderful the effect a water color can convey. Dorothy Hawksley has a picture, "Lung Ch'ing and the Beggar Maid," being a Chinese version of King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid with whom we are familiar. There is a central scene and two smaller panels at the side. It is most colorful with the gowns of the attending women, but the artist has in some way given an effect of age in the brown roof and background so that it looks like some old Chinese print. It is a picture one can return to again and again with a feeling of pleasure every time.

### Canadian Art Since 1840

We then passed into a room entirely devoted to Canadian art from 1840, if

I remember correctly. Of course in the earlier days there were few Canadian artists. There is one, "The Smiths," by Blair Bruce, one by Allan Edson and possibly one of the earliest is "The Habitant Farm," by Cornelius Krieghoff, who was born in Germany in 1812 and came to this country as a mere child.

The outstanding picture in that whole room to me, and I think to many others, is "The Venetian Bather" by Paul Peel. A little child fresh from the bath is standing in front of a mirror looking down at a tiny kitten playing with the tassel of her gown. The coloring of the body and the outline of the childish form are absolutely beautiful.

You may remember that after the war—I hope I am telling this correctly—the Austrian Government, which owned the picture "After the Bath" was selling some of its treasures, and the city of London, Ontario, the birthplace of Peel, purchased it for a large sum of money. Probably you have seen copies of it—two little children with backs turned are standing with outstretched hands facing the stove and warming after their bath. I believe the artist's own children served as models, possibly because he couldn't afford any regular models, in which case we are the richer because of his poverty, as few pictures could be more charming.

The "Venetian Bather" is dated 1889. At that day's time of course there was little interest in and little money for the artist in Canada. A new country has always to get down to the absolute essentials of life. Peel, therefore, went to Paris and lived, studied, painted and died there, being very poor a great deal of his life, I believe.

The Gallery is very fortunate indeed to have this beautiful example of his work. While the first object of the art gallery is not to make profitable investments or to show the wisdom of their selections in dollars and cents, many of the paintings are a profitable investment for the country from that standpoint. Their educational value and the pleasure they give can not be so easily reckoned.

### Three Winnipeg Artists

I noticed in another room three pictures by Winnipeg artists—"Stoney Lake" by Charles Comfort; "Threat to Harvest," a truly western wheat scene, by Valentine Fansher; and the "Water Baby" by Phillips. All most enjoyable.

To me, a beautiful little piece of sculpture was a bronze "Sun Worshipper" by Florence Wylie, of whom I spoke in a former letter.

It will be impossible for many of you to see the pictures I have enjoyed here, for some time I expect, but when I enjoy a book I hope many of you may share that pleasure much sooner.

Most of you will have read those very popular and very charming little books written supposedly for children but enjoyed equally by the grown ups—"When We Were Very Young" and "Now We

are Six," by A. A. Milne. Christopher Robin and Winnie the Pooh are known the world over now.

### A Book Worth Reading

Milne first came to notice I believe by the plays he wrote, but he seems to have attained more wide spread interest and devoted himself more to these children's books. However, the other evening I came across his play (\*) "The Ivory Door," published this year, and I thought it one of the most clever little things I had read for a long time. It has been pronounced whimsical, as are all his writings, but the delightful way he laughs at the weaknesses of humanity is most clever without being bitter.

Our delight in making royalty so gifted, our pleasure in sentimental legends, our preferring pleasing myths to truth, our love of pompous speeches, all are shown in this short little play of King Hilary and later King Perivale and the Princess and the Ivory door. Also the little piece about the happy marriage is so very pretty. Our little foibles are not often shown to us so plainly and yet so kindly that we wish to thank the person who does it.

Possibly you may be able to get it from the Extension Department, and as it is so small the postage will be very little and the enjoyment very great.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

### DEATH OF VALUED MEMBER

Beddington U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals recently expressed deep sympathy with the family of C. Scott, in the loss of Mr. Scott's sister, Mrs. Anderson. The Scott family recently moved from the Beddington district to Strathmore, but still retain membership in their old Locals.

### MRS. PRICE ON TOUR

As Mrs. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A. will be speaking at the Alberta Institute of Co-operation the latter part of this month, Mrs. Price, Second Vice-President, will take her place at the meetings in Bow River constituency which have been arranged by Mrs. J. C. Buckley.

### "FAMOUS CANADIAN WOMEN"

Mrs. J. Osbaldeston gave a paper on "Famous Canadian Women" at the last meeting of Partridge Hill U.F.W.A. Local, says the *Fort Saskatchewan Record*. The meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Arthur Krebs, Mrs. C. H. Flintoff presiding.

### LOUGHEED LOCAL

Lougheed U.F.W.A. Local met recently at the home of Mrs. F. P. Sax, with a good attendance, according to a report in the *Sedgewick Sentinel*. A letter of

(\*)—The Ivory Door, by A. A. Milne, Publishers, Putnam and Sons, 2-6 West 45th St., New York. Price \$2.00



thanks was read for a supply of clothing donated to a needy family. Arrangements were made to serve lunch to the delegates and visitors to the Women's Conference in Lougheed.

#### WILLOWDALE MAY MEETING

Sickness in the district prevented the April meeting of Willowdale U.F.W.A. Local, so that there was a lot of business for the May meeting, writes Mrs. C. A. Blades, secretary. The bulletins were read and approved; the questionnaire on maternal care was read and discussed. It was decided to hold the annual picnic on July 1st and a sale of work.

#### AT CROCUS PLAINS

"Playground Equipment" and "House-cleaning Hints" were the subjects of two papers given at the last meeting of Crocus Plains U.F.W.A. Local, says a report from Mrs. Floyd Blair, President. It was decided to make and raffle an autograph quilt. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Ray.

#### GARDENING CHIEF TOPIC

Gardening was the chief topic of the last meeting of Manyberries U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. E. Martin. Mrs. Engleking read a paper on raising early potatoes, and Mrs. Qualie gave a humorous paper on gardening. The holding of a bazaar in the fall was discussed; a lunch cloth, donated by Mrs. E. Martin, was auctioned off. A birthday cake was served, each member paying as many cents as she had years to her credit.

#### GUESTS OF BIRCH LAKE

Westling U.F.W.A. Local were guests of Birch Lake Local recently, at the home of Mrs. Russell May, writes Mrs. E. M. Will, secretary of Westling Local. "Mrs. W. Ross, U.F.W.A. Director, gave a splendid talk, and a lovely lunch was served. We are having a baby clinic in June, and the travelling clinic later, both obtained through our organization. We put on a concert during the winter, which netted well: we had our Directors, Mrs. Ross and Mr. Young, for a very enjoyable meeting. We had a three day cooking demonstration, given by Miss Goodall, at Mrs. G. Monson's home, with a large attendance, though the roads were bad."

#### QUILT IS RAFFLED

At their February and March meetings, the members of Ready Made U.F.W.A. Local made a quilt, which was raffled at a social held in April, and realized \$17.50, writes Mrs. Fred Burton, secretary. This social was held jointly with the Anglican young people's association, and the door receipts divided. Another social evening is being planned, at which it is hoped to have a special program with a view to stimulating interest in The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. organizations. "All members look forward to their U.F.A. papers," adds Mrs. Burton.

#### SENT YOUNGEST MEMBER

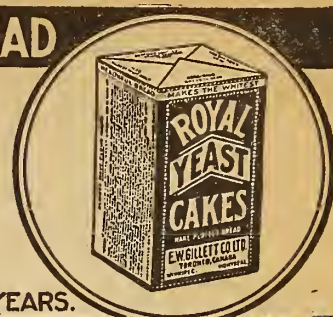
Berrywater U.F.W.A. Local sent their youngest member, Miss Jessie Sinclair, to the Junior Conference. "We have always been much interested in the Junior Conference," writes Mrs. E. Mills, secretary; "we think it is a wonderful time for these young people. Our Local keeps very lively. We had an interesting paper last meeting by one of the members, on laws concerning

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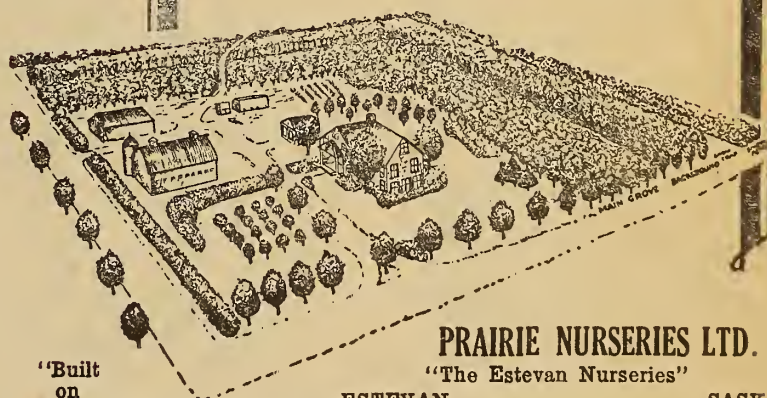
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Our representative in your district is thoroughly trained in Horticulture and Landscape Designing—His advice and assistance—plus the "tried and proven" nursery stock we supply, with our guarantee to grow—will insure the success of your planting. No other nursery can give you this service.

Write us for an appointment for our representative to call on you.



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**OGILVIE**  
**OATS**  
*every morning*



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women. We make our program for the year, and each member gets a copy, so everyone knows just where the next meeting is to be, and what subjects are to be discussed, etc."

### INCREASED FROM 21 TO 38

The membership drive begun two months ago by Milo U.F.W.A. was closed recently, having brought in 21 new members. The total membership is now 38, states Mrs. Jessie Unschied, secretary. The captain of the losing side, Mrs. J. Deitz, announced at the last meeting that the penalty would be met by giving a picnic at the river, when the losers will "furnish lunch and fun for the U.F.W.A. members and their families." Plans were made at this meeting for the baby clinic which was held on June 3rd. Miss M. McIvor sang a song written by herself on the Local. Mrs. C. Hellevang was the hostess.

## "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6527. Dress for Junior and Miss. Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 1-8 yards of material 39 inches wide. For yoke facings and belt of contrasting material requires 3-4 yard of material 39 inches wide. For the underbody of lining 1 1-2 yard is required 27 inches wide. Price 15c.

6513. Ladies' and Misses Smock. Cut in 10 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years for Misses, and 36, 38, 40, 44 and 46 inches bust measure for Ladies. A 38 inch size requires 3 3-4 yards of 39 inch material. To

face collar and cuffs with contrasting material will require 3-8 yard 32 inches wide and cut crosswise. The width at the lower edge with plait fullness extended is 2 yards. Price 15c.

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Baked Rhubarb:** Wipe (but don't peel) and cut into short lengths 2 cups rhubarb. Place in earthenware or pyrex baking dish with the chopped pulp and grated rind of two oranges, 1 1/2 cups sugar and 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon. Bake in the oven until tender. This makes a quite rich conserve.

**Rhubarb Fool:** Strain into a serving dish three cups of stewed and sweetened rhubarb; cool; make a custard of 3 cups whole milk and 3 eggs, flavored with a little grated lemon rind and nutmeg; when cold, stir the custard into the rhubarb.

**Savory Beef Mould:** Mix well together 1 1-4 cups cooked minced beef, 1-2 cup bread crumbs, 2 tablespoons melted beef dripping, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon minced onion, 1 beaten egg, salt and pepper. Butter a baking dish, and pack in the mixture. Set dish in larger pan of hot water, and bake for thirty minutes. Serve with strained and thickened tomatoes.

**Curried Ham on Toast:** Run through the meat chopper enough cooked ham to make 3-4 cup; stir into 1 1-2 cups white sauce, with 1 chopped hard-boiled egg and 1-2 teaspoon curry powder. Serve hot on slices of hot buttered toast. Enough for 6 slices.

A correspondent has sent in a request for Norwegian recipes for breads and cheese. If any of our Norwegian readers can supply any such recipes, would they kindly send them to Aunt Cordelia, care of *The U.F.A.*?

### ARE YOU TOO OLD?

"By the way, you are forty-two, aren't you? What a pity! Old enough to be chloroformed and put out of your misery. Didn't Osler say that anybody over forty was old? But Osler was about sixty when he said it; and therefore the silly remark was prompted by the same spirit which impelled the fox which had lost its tail in a trap to decree that thereafter all fox tails should be bobbed. Instead of inquiring into Osler's age, everybody began to worry about his arteries and wonder how hard they had to be before arterio sclerosis would kill him off. Worrying and wondering, they forgot that Sarah Bernhardt and Joseph Jefferson acted at 75; that Titian painted at 98; that Galileo, Spencer, Lamarck, Browning, Goethe and Verdi turned out their masterpieces after they were 70. Edison is only 80."—Geo. A. Dorsey, in "The Hows and Whys of Human Behavior."

### DREAMS COME TRUE

Vicar—Do you believe in dreams, Willoughby?

Willoughby—I used to sir, but I don't now.

"And why not?"

"I married one five years ago."—*The Quest.*



# The World-Wide Expansion of the Co-operative Movement

More Than Fifty Million Persons Represented in International Co-operative Alliance  
—Co-operative Banking and Insurance—Russian Societies Do One-Half  
the Volume of Wholesale Trade

A very interesting survey of the world-wide co-operative movement is given in a brief article in the April issue of *The Canadian Co-operator*, of Brantford, Ont. The survey reveals the stupendous strides which have been made in many of the leading countries of the world, in the application of co-operative principles in commercial enterprise.

The International Co-operative Alliance (says the *Canadian Co-operator*) has recently performed an important service to the Movement by the issue of a volume of statistics dealing with affiliated organizations in 1927. The book consists of ninety-six pages. It may be obtained from the offices of the I. C. A., 14 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.I., England. The price is 2s. 6d., post free. Each society, at least, ought to get a copy. Individual co-operators, active in the movement, ought also to find it of much interest.

The aggregate membership is 51,770,787. While there may be some duplication, that is to say a co-operator may, in some cases, be a member of more than one society, it is a fair assumption that, as members of co-operative societies are usually heads of families, the organised co-operative population of the world is now around 200,000,000. It is interesting to note the manner in which the members are active as co-operators. Of the above total, 60.07 per cent were members of consumers' societies; 0.34 per cent of workers' productives; 22.49 per cent agricultural; 0.15 per cent miscellaneous societies (mainly building societies and workers' clubs), and 16.95 per cent credit or co-operative banking societies. Apparently the words "Agricultural Societies," as used in Europe, are intended to mean societies in rural districts which may be exclusively productive or marketing, or a combination thereof with distribution.

## Consumers' Societies

Thirty-nine organisations in thirty-three countries report the aggregate number of members in consumers' societies to be 31,101,954. They are enrolled in 43,498 societies. The U.S.S.R. (Russia), Great Britain, Germany and France account for 85 per cent of the total. The aggregate trade in 1927 amounted to \$6,561,170,445.00. The same included \$371,835,280.00 sales of produce of members; the aggregate value of own productions (namely, of societies and members) being \$596,127,930.00. The Share Capital aggregated \$545,498,475.00, Reserves \$250,527,480.00, Loan Capital \$902,589,930.00 and Savings Deposits \$108,934,780.00.

There was a great development in the wholesale societies in the year under review. Twenty-four out of thirty-five reported increased business. Only four recorded decreases, the remainder not making returns. The aggregate increase is \$104,238,335.00, or 13.4 per cent. This favorable experience of wholesale societies should be encouraging to the three recently organised in Western Canada. It will surprise many co-operators to learn that one half the annual volume of wholesale trade is accounted for by wholesale societies operating in the U.S.S.R., name-

ly, "Centrosoyus," Ukraine, White Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Out of an aggregate trade by the wholesale societies of \$1,813,572,065.00, the Russian Republics must be credited with \$927,465,245.00. If the purchasing power of the Russian people were as high as the British, it is likely that even this large proportion would be substantially increased.

## Productions by Wholesale Societies

The U.S.S.R. does not, however, make as good a showing as to the distribution by its Wholesales of their own productions. Those of all the Wholesales amounted to \$325,888,480.00, the share of the U.S.S.R. being \$82,590,985.00. The same would appear to indicate that the organisation of production is a much slower process than that of distribution.

The I. C. A. considers that the workers' productive societies, with an aggregate membership of 174,962, are fairly stable. All the organisations from which reports were received showed an increase in business over the previous year, the total turnover amounting to \$69,248,260.00. Federated productive societies, principally located in Sweden and Switzerland, report a total turnover of \$31,620,335.00.

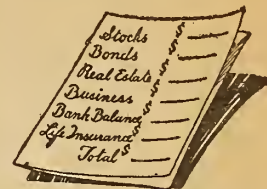
The agricultural societies make an important showing, their aggregate trade activities amounting to \$2,106,383,210.00. Of this amount, however, \$564,668,605.00 represents purchases by members, the balance of \$1,541,714,605.00 being sales of produce on their behalf. It will, therefore, be seen that a large proportion of the activities of agricultural societies is distributive. They are of the general utility type, which ought to be encouraged in rural districts in Canada. An overwhelming majority of such societies operate in the U.S.S.R. Of the total membership of 11,644,318 no less than 9,468,200 are in that country. The remainder are principally in the following countries, and in the numbers respectively quoted: France 1,000,000, Denmark 464,300, Poland 230,000, Yugo-Slavia 161,000, and Finland 98,700.

## Co-operative Banking

A considerable number of housing societies are represented in the miscellaneous group, the remainder being special societies of various types. Banking proves to be an important co-operative activity, there being twenty-one autonomous co-operative banks and four national co-operative federations operating banking departments. The banks whose returns permit of comparison show important increases in turnover and steady augmentation of share capital and reserves. The total turnover of banks and credit societies which reported amounts to \$12,099,966,375.00. Loans were granted and bills discounted amounting to \$1,434,597,490.00. These banking societies have a paid up share capital of \$133,435,599.00, reserve funds of \$40,278,975.00, loan capital of \$591,375,815.00, and savings deposits of \$587,470,710.00.

Insurance is an important activity in the International Co-operative Movement, for, while the statistics included

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only those of central insurance organizations, the persons insured numbered 6,175,876, the amount insured being \$3,001,313,555.00. The premium income in 1927 was \$33,082,765.00. Collective insurance comprised 5,272,007 persons, with an insured capital of \$332,160,150.00, and a premium income of \$3,769,610.00.

The International Co-operative Alliance has taken every care to insure the accuracy of the translation into sterling of twenty-eight different national currencies, and for our own purposes we have converted the pound sterling approximately into dollars on the basis of five dollars to the pound.

## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A report of University Week for Farm Young People by Miss Hull appears elsewhere in this issue.

### TWO SUCCESSFUL DANCES

Two successful dances have been held since January by the Bar Harbor Hustlers Junior U.F.A. Local, writes their secretary, Miss Rose Baker. At their last meeting a basket-ball team was organized, the captains chosen being Miss Florence Bradley and Miss Violet Cheeseman. Miss Ruth Fairfax is to be the Junior U.F.A. Conference delegate.

### AN INDUSTRIOUS LOCAL

"The Harmony Juniors," writes their secretary-treasurer, Miss Julia Yanik, "have been rather industrious during the last few months and have been trying to get new members. They held a dance recently which proved a success and are planning another to be held in the near future. Social meetings have been held every month, the main feature of each being an interesting program. A social meeting was arranged for the 24th of May to celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday."

### "THE BEAVERS" LOCAL

"We have a splendid Junior Local, consisting of 18 members, called 'The Beavers,'" reports their supervisor, Mrs. C.H. Flintoff. "The officers elected for this year were: president, Miss Norma Alton; vice-president, Morris Osbaldeston; secretary, Miss Bessie Alton and treasurer, Arnold Whitson. The Juniors are a live bunch of youngsters and on May 22nd cleared \$10 at a Wiener roast, proceeds to go to send their two delegates, Misses Margaret Whitson and Norma Alton, to the Conference."

### CONSORT JUNIORS

Gordon Flewelling was elected president at the May meeting, states the Consort Junior U.F.A. reporter. Recently Mr. Blackman visited Consort with slides of the "Canadian Rockies", a movie "Peggy" and a comic of Charlie Chaplin and as an added attraction, phonograph records were played during the showing of the picture. The attendance, however, was not very good owing to an epidemic of whooping-cough. Two very successful Saturday night dances have been given by the Juniors and the returns were very satisfactory.

### SEND FOUR DELEGATES

"Four delegates are being sent to the Convention this year," reports the secretary of Loyalty Junior U.F.A. Local, Miss Margaret Hogg. "There would have been six, only \$25.00 was donated to the Junior Red Cross. We are also entering two members in this year's oratorical contest, the subjects chosen

being 'Citizenship' and 'Leadership.' This Local has had several baseball games this year and are planning a tournament for the afternoon of May 31st, followed by a dance. At the next meeting there is to be an educational talk and a basketball team for the girls will be organized."

### TO HOLD PICNIC

The Bismark Juniors met at the home of Milton Olmstead on May 7th. At this meeting it was decided to hold a picnic on June 16th or 23rd at Pigeon Lake, full arrangements to be made at a later date. A girl's basketball team was organized which would play the following Friday. Good progress in baseball was reported by the boys. It was also planned to hold the next meeting right after the return of the delegates from the Conference so as not to interfere with the school examinations. The last game in the card tournament was then played, the winners being Miss Janie McDowell and Bud Archibald, the consolation going to Miss Blanche Lee and Carl Lee. A very dainty lunch was served and the meeting adjourned.

### CONRICH APRIL MEETING

At the April meeting of Conrich Junior U.F.A. Local, states their secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary R. Laycock, it was planned to hold a local talent concert at Rockland School on April 16th. However, this was postponed and the date set for May 23rd. A committee composed of H. McLaughlin, P. Johnston, G. Barker, and K. Carlyle were elected to arrange for the concert and the price of admission was placed at 75c and 25c, the U.F.W.A. promising to provide the lunch. It was decided that future meetings be held on the first Tuesday instead of Monday of each month and that the next meeting's entertainment consist of impromptu speeches. It was also decided to send a delegate to the Junior U.F.A. Convention. At this meeting Isabel Carlyle resigned from the board and Winston McElroy was elected to take her place. The meeting was concluded by a social hour.

### ACTIVE NEW LOCAL

The acting secretary, Mrs. F. M. Cook, of the Veteran U.F.W.A. Local, reports that they recently held a special meeting to organize a Junior branch. Miss Isaac, director of the Junior branch at Consort, gave a splendid address on the benefits of a Junior Local at this meeting and Charlie Mills, of Fleet, the Junior President, who also attended, gave a very witty and instructive address pointing out the duties of the officers and directors and telling of the University Week for Farm Young People. Miss Helen Paulson was then elected president of the new Junior Local and Miss Connie Cook as secretary. Mrs. H. Paulson was asked

to act as supervisor and consented to do so until the summer holidays. The first meeting was to be held on May 25th at the home of Mrs. Paulson. This meeting, which was reported by Miss Connie Cook, secretary of the new Junior Local, was commenced by the president reading the rules of how a meeting should be conducted and the duties of each member. Then Miss Mildred Armstrong was elected vice-president and the name "The Three F's" chosen for the new Local. It was decided that the next meeting should be held on June 29th at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Armstrong and that it be a social one, the secretary and president to choose the games and songs. It was also decided that the roll call should be answered by the name of some game instead of in the ordinary way. A suggestion was made that there be two meetings during the months of July and August and this was approved. A social time was then enjoyed including riddles and games and followed by a delicious lunch served by Misses Agnes and Helen Paulson.

### SNOW SURVEY IN FOOT-HILLS

For the last six years, the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, in co-operation with United States Geological Survey has annually conducted a survey of the snow conditions on the headwaters of the St. Mary river in Montana. The discharge from St. Mary river is of vital interest to the large irrigation projects in Montana and Southern Alberta and to operate the irrigation facilities of these projects at the highest degree of efficiency, some advance information as to the available water supply is essential. While this survey may still be regarded as in the experimental stage due to the limited number of years' existence, some remarkable results have already been obtained. It is now established that a direct relationship exists between the depth of snow found early in May and the total run-off from the area during the following three months.

### PLAINLY EXEMPT

Nell—Caroline says her face is her fortune.

Belle—Then she needn't worry about paying an income tax.—*Tax Reform.*

### LET'S HAVE MORE

Manager—What's the idea of sitting out there absolutely silent for five minutes?

Saxophonist—That was a request number.—*Pathfinder.*

### BEFORE AND AFTER

A woman went into the glove department of a large store and asked for a pair of men's gauntlets. When shown a pair priced half a guinea, she said:

"Oh, no; I want a good pair. They're for my fiancée."

She left with a pair costing three guineas.

About half an hour later another woman entered the store and asked for a pair of men's gloves. The bright salesman produced a three-guinea pair.

"What! Three guineas?" ejaculated the prospective purchaser. "No, no. I want something about five shillings; they're for my husband."—*Tit-Bits*



### CONSERVATION OF GAS

Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta and A. A. Carpenter, Chairman of the Board of Utility Commissioners, are the Alberta members of a committee who will co-operate with Dr. Chas. Camell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Dr. A. W. G. Wilson and C. C. Ross appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the possible conservation of natural gas at present going to waste from oil and gas wells in this Province. The committee will look into such matters as the conservation of gas by storage underground and the utilization of gas as a fuel or as a source of other materials such as oil, carbon black and various chemical products.

### A Letter from the Young People's Conference

Junior Secretary Describes Opening Days of University Week

The University,  
Edmonton.

Dear Juniors:

Once more we Farm Young People are gathered in Conference, and we are having a most wonderful time. By the time this reaches you through the pages of *The U.F.A.*, our Week will just be one more picture hung on memory's walls, but it will be a beautiful one and one that we will all treasure throughout life.

#### Dance and Entertainment

When we arrived the first day, strangers in a strange land, we were naturally a little timid, but a dance and entertainment held the first evening gave us opportunity to get acquainted, and was most enjoyable. One man, whose name I do not know, but who said that he had never been on a farm, gave some wonderfully amusing imitations of farm animals as well as of a train and a saw. Community singing and violin selections finished the concert, after which we danced until ten "and then to bed."

The next day we were all up bright and early for "p.t." under Miss Nix and Mr. Backman, and after breakfast lectures began. The girls are taking home nursing, cooking and sewing, while the boys are taking a short course in the different branches of farming. And of course there is the special course for second and third year students in History, Literature and Entomology. Some fourteen boys and girls are taking advantage of this course.

#### Grain Grading Contest

The grain grading contest proved very popular among the boys, some twenty taking part. W. J. Stephen of the Seed Growers Association acted as judge, and gave the boys a splendid talk on Seed Grain. The winners have not been announced yet, as I write, so you will have to wait until the next issue to find out if you know the winners. What I can tell you now is that all three winners are boys from the North, and so the gold pieces, signs of proficiency in judging seed grain, will remain in the north of the Province.

#### Public Speaking Contest

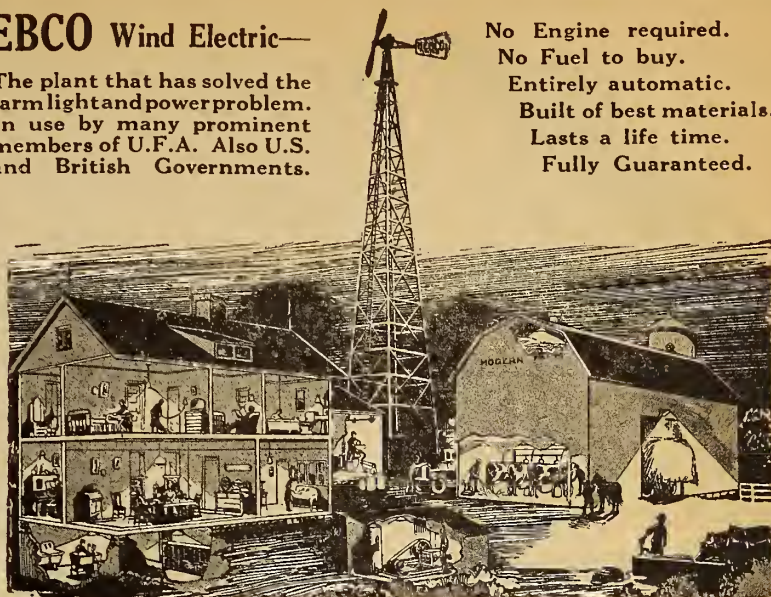
The girls should be very interested in the public speaking contest, because only girls took part this year. Miss Lily Archibald, bronze medallist last year, this year has gained the gold medal, Miss Norma Miller, of Hastings Coulee Juniors won the silver medal, and Miss Evelyn

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Findlay, of High River, won the bronze. Miss Archibald's speech is being published in *The Junior U.F.A.*, the paper we publish during the week, so make sure that your secretary brings it to the Local meeting when it is sent out to the Locals in a couple of weeks time, for I am sure you will enjoy reading the prize winning speech, and other interesting things about the Conference.

Today we spent the afternoon visiting places of interest, such as the Parliament Buildings, the Egg and Poultry Pool and the Dairy Pool, and enjoyed it immensely. Special street cars took us on our trip around the city.

Tonight, special street cars will take us to town to see a "talkie." We are going to the Capitol to see "Speakeasy."

That is all for this time, but aren't we having a wonderfully good time? You really ought to do your very best to come next year and you will have an equally good time. In fact, it is bigger and better each year, so you might even have a better time, but that is hardly possible.

Fraternally yours,

EDNA M. HULL,  
Secretary.

## Asks Federal Grants for Health Units

### Minister's Answer To Spencer's Question

The desirability of providing grants from the Dominion Treasury towards the provision of full-time health units was brought to the attention of Parliament recently by H. E. Spencer, M.P., the U.F.A. representative for Battle River. Answering a question by Mr. Spencer, the Minister of Health, Dr. J. H. King, indicated that the Government had not contemplated such grants, but after further discussion during which Mr. Spencer emphasized the importance of this matter, gave the House to understand that the door had not been closed against the possibility of a grant being made.

The discussion is recorded in *Hansard* of May 29th, and in view of the great interest in the subject in Alberta, the record is printed below:

Mr. Spencer: I should like to draw the Minister's attention to many requests which members have had with regard to full-time health units and the suggestion which has been made that the Department of Health should help those units throughout Canada, providing the money that has so far been provided by the Rockefeller Foundation. I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to very excellent speeches which have been delivered by several hon. members on this side of the House who happen to belong to the medical profession. Assistance to these health units was advocated by one of them the other night, but I do not think the Minister gave any reply in regard to the matter. This seems to be an excellent opportunity for the Department of Health of the Dominion to step in and do some really constructive work. There is not the slightest doubt that although these health units have only started in a small way in Quebec and British Columbia (and I understand an effort is being made to start some in Alberta), nothing would do more for the public health than a properly organized effort in this respect supplemented by help from the Dominion. Without taking up further time of the committee, I should like the Minister to make a statement as to his opinion in

regard to this suggestion and whether or not some help may be expected in the near future.

Mr. King (Kootenay): With the idea of the establishment of health units in Canada the department is thoroughly in accord. We think it is an excellent measure, but to date the government have not considered that they should provide a portion of the money required to develop these units. It has seemed to us that if this policy is to become general throughout Canada and to be applied in various counties or districts, which would form units, it should remain, as it is today, under Provincial control. That is the system which has been followed largely in the United States, where the conditions are very similar to our own, the only variation being in the devastated areas in the Mississippi district, where the Federal Government stepped in and contributed. Outside of that the matter is left to the municipal or state authorities.

Mr. Spencer: Did the Rockefeller Foundation not give a great deal of help in the United States?

Mr. King: Yes, in the United States, and also in Quebec. That is a field which they have undertaken and in which they are doing very good work.

Mr. Spencer: As Canadians we cannot very well expect to receive help continually from an outside association.

Mr. King: I think the Rockefeller Foundation are doing in that regard what they are doing in very many other fields with the tremendous funds at their disposal. It is true that they have come into Canada at times and subsidized various experimental institutions and health organizations. I think the work carried on by the mental hygiene council here is being subsidized very largely by the Rockefeller people. These health units are made up of counties or districts where the population would run from 20,000 to 30,000 and the annual cost is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Under the system, a full time medical officer is stationed at a point within the district. He has a staff of nurses, assistants, clerks and so forth; he carries on a campaign of education, and is at hand to control epidemics. No doubt that plan is working well, not only in the United States but in some of the Provinces and in other countries. So far the Dominion Government have not considered the matter of giving grants from the Federal Treasury to these health units.

Mr. Spencer: I take it for granted that the Government have not closed the door on the possibility of a grant being made.

Mr. King: No, it is being considered.

### THE EARLIER, THE BETTER

Boss: "Now that I've hired you, I want you to know that early hours are the rule at this store."

Stude: "That's fine, sir. You can't close too early to suit me."—*College Life*.

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A political canvasser, after spending twenty minutes on a doorstep dilating on the glories of his party, asked the woman of the house if she thought it would be any use his calling again when her husband was at home.

"No," was the unexpected reply. "You see, we are already insured with one company."—*Chicago Daily News*.





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### VERMILION

JUNE 26th to 29th INCLUSIVE

ALL PHASES OF CO-OPERATION DISCUSSED BY LEADING AUTHORITIES IN CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES, AMONG THEM BEING—

### OUTSIDE SPEAKERS

DAIRYING—Prof. J. T. Horner, Sec'y Dairy Products  
Research Bureau, Detroit.

GENERAL—Dr. E. G. Norse, Chief of the Agricultural  
Division of the Institute of Economics, Washington.

LIVESTOCK—C. B. Denman, President National Livestock  
Producers Association, Chicago.

CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE—Clyde L. King, Wharton  
School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

### INTER-PROVINCIAL SPEAKERS

WHEAT—Geo. McIvor, General Sales Mgr. Canadian  
Wheat Pool.

WHEAT—E. B. Ramsey, Manager Canadian Wheat Pool.

POULTRY—W. A. Landreth, President Canadian Poultry  
Pool.

### PROVINCIAL SPEAKERS

WHEAT—George Bennett, Ben Plumer, J. Strang.

LIVESTOCK—A. B. Claypool.

POULTRY—J. McK. Hughes.

CREDIT—Neil East.

LEGAL—J. J. Frawley.

DAIRYING—J. R. Love.

WOOL—C. Jensen, Magrath.

ACCOUNTING—Mr. Robertson.

In addition to the above, Premier Brownlee, Dr. H. W. Wood, Dr. R. C. Wallace, Mrs. I. Parlyby, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, are to be invited to take part.

The ALBERTA INSTITUTE of CO-OPERATION Is the Only Big Thing of its Kind in Canada.

(See Application Form page 29)



# Co-operative Institute Sessions Promise to Be Largely Attended

Committees Complete Program Arrangements for Sessions at Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion

Enquiries and applications received from all parts of the Province in reference to the forthcoming meetings of the Alberta Co-operative Institute in Lethbridge, Olds and Vermilion, reveal the most widespread interest in the programs arranged for the end of this month. The interest shown, and the fact that strong local organizations have been formed to take charge of arrangements under the direction of the Provincial Committee, give promise of meetings excelling in usefulness even those of the Co-operative Institute held in Edmonton last year.

Recently meetings have been held at the three centres to complete revision of the program, and local reception, entertainment and accommodation committees have been set up, and all are now making preparations in anticipation of a large attendance.

There will be a banquet at each point during Institute week. At Lethbridge the banquet will be provided by the Wheat Pool, at Olds and Vermilion by the Alberta Government. The Institute programs will also include special addresses to Juniors by Professor Nourse of Washington and Professor Horner of Detroit.

## LETHBRIDGE PROGRAM

### Monday, June 24th

9:00—Registration.  
10:30—Address of Welcome, Mayor of Lethbridge.  
10:50—Opening Address by Chairman of Executive Committee.  
11:00—"Co-operative Accounting," Wm. Robertson, C.A., Co-operative Audit Bureau.  
11:30—"Legal Aspects of Co-operation," J. J. Frawley, Attorney General's Dept., Edmonton.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
1:45—Community Singing.  
2:00—Address of Welcome, Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture.  
2:15—"Social Control of Credit," Neil East, Vermilion.  
3:00—Question and discussion.  
3:30—Prof. Clyde King—"Co-operative Finance," Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia.  
4:15—Discussion.  
4:30—Group Conferences.  
6:00—Dinner adjournment.  
7:30—Musical Programme.  
8:15—Dr. E. G. Nourse, Chief Agricultural Div. Bureau of Economics, U.S. Gov't.  
9:15—Questions and discussion.

### Tuesday, June 25th

10:00—Talk to Juniors, Prof. J. T. Horner, Detroit.  
10:45—Discussion.  
11:00—"Alberta Wheat Pool," Jesse Strang, Director.  
11:45—Discussion.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
2:00—Community Singing, led by H. P. Brown, Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta.  
2:15—"Selling Alberta's Wheat," Geo. McIvor, Gen. Sales Mgr., Canadian Wheat Pool.  
3:00—Questions and Discussion.  
3:30—"The Canadian Wheat Pool," E. B. Ramsay, Manager Canadian Wheat Pool.  
4:00—Discussion.  
4:15—Talk to Juniors, Dr. E. G. Nourse.  
6:00—Dinner adjournment.  
7:30—Dr. H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.  
8:30 to 10:00—Musical, under the auspices Lethbridge Service Clubs.

### Wednesday, June 26th

10:00—"Alberta Livestock Pool," A. B. Claypool, President.  
10:45—Discussion.  
11:00—"Can We Stabilize Livestock Prices?" C. B. Denman, President National Livestock Assn., Chicago.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
1:30—"Alberta Dairy Pool," J. R. Love, Secretary.  
2:15—Discussion.

2:30—Prof. J. T. Horner, Dairy Research Bureau, Detroit.  
3:15—Visit Experimental Farm.  
7:30—Banquet by Alberta Wheat Pool. Addresses by Mrs. A. H. Warr, President, U.F.W.A. and Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta.  
10:30 to 12:00—Dance.

### Thursday, June 27th

10:00—"Consumers Co-operation in the West," Mr. Simmons, Saskatoon, Sask.  
10:30—"Marketing Hay, Potatoes," Wm. McKenzie, Mgr. Southern Alta. Co-op. Assn.  
11:00—Discussion.  
11:15—"Marketing Our Wool Crop," C. Jensen, Magrath.  
11:45—Discussion.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
2:00—Community Singing.  
2:15—"Alta. Co-op. Poultry Pool," J. McK. Hughes, President.  
3:00—Discussion.  
3:30—"Canadian Poultry Pool," W. Landreth, Regina, Chairman.  
4:15—Discussion.  
4:30—Group Conferences.  
6:00—Dinner adjournment.  
8:00 to 12:00—Dance and U.F.A. Rally at Henderson Park. Leave Marquis Hotel by auto at 8 o'clock.

## OLDS PROGRAM

### Tuesday, June 25th

9:00—Registration.  
10:30—Address of Welcome, H. A. Craig, Chairman Executive Committee.  
10:50—Address of Welcome, Mayor of Olds.  
11:00—"Co-operative Accounting," Wm. Robertson, C.A., Co-operative Audit Bureau.  
11:40—Discussion.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
1:30—Community Singing, led by W. C. Gooder, Olds.  
1:45—"Social Control of Credit," Neil East, Vermilion.  
2:40—Prof. Clyde King, "Co-operative Finance," Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia.  
3:45—Discussion.  
4:00—"Legal Aspects of Co-operation," J. J. Frawley, Attorney General's Dept., Edmonton.  
4:45—Discussion.  
5:00—Recreation.  
6:00—Dinner Adjournment.  
7:30—Community Singing.  
7:45—Illustrated Lecture, Extension Dept., University of Alberta.  
8:30—Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture.

### Wednesday, June 26th

10:00—"Alberta Wheat Pool," Ben Plumer, Director.  
10:45—Discussion.  
11:00—"Selling Alberta's Wheat," Geo. McIvor, Gen. Sales Mgr., Canadian Wheat Pool.  
11:45—Discussion.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
1:30—Community Singing, led by W. C. Gooder.  
1:45—E. B. Ramsay, Manager Canadian Wheat Pool.  
2:40—Discussion.  
3:00—Dr. E. G. Nourse, Chief Agricultural Div. Bureau of Economics, U.S. Government.  
4:15—Stock Inspection and Judging.  
5:30—Talk to Juniors, Prof. Clyde King.  
6:00—Dinner recess.  
7:30—Dr. H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.  
9:00 to 10:30—Concert, Wheat Pool Staff.

### Thursday, June 27th

10:00—Alberta Livestock Pool, A. B. Claypool, President.  
10:45—"Can We Stabilize Livestock Prices?" C. B. Denman, President, National Livestock Association, Chicago.  
11:45—Discussion.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
1:30—Community Singing led by W. C. Gooder.  
1:45—"Alberta Dairy Pool," J. R. Love, Secretary.  
2:30—Prof. J. T. Horner, Dairy Research Bureau, Detroit.  
3:40—Discussion.  
4:00—Grain Inspection and Grading.  
4:45—Talk to Juniors, Dr. E. G. Nourse.  
5:15—Recreation, Games, etc.  
6:00—Recess.  
7:30—Banquet by Provincial Government. Addresses by Mrs. A. H. Warr, President U.F.W.A. and Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier.

### Friday, June 28th

10:00—Consumers' Co-operation in the West, Mr. Simmons, Saskatoon, Sask.  
10:45—Discussion.  
11:00—Marketing our Wool Crop, C. Jensen, Magrath.  
11:45—Discussion.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
1:30—Community Singing, led by W. C. Gooder.  
1:45—"Alta. Co-op. Poultry Pool," J. McK. Hughes, President.  
2:30—"Canadian Poultry Pool," W. Landreth, Chairman.  
3:30—Discussion.  
4:00—Recreation.  
6:00—Dinner recess.  
8:00—Dance.

## VERMILION PROGRAM

### Wednesday, June 26th

9:00—Registration.  
10:30—Address of Welcome, Mayor of Vermilion.  
10:50—Address of Welcome, Principal W. J. Elliott.  
11:15—"Consumers Co-operation in the West," Mr. Simmons, Saskatoon, Sask.; "Marketing Our Wool Crop," C. Jensen, Magrath.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
2:00—Community Singing.  
2:15—"Alberta Co-op. Poultry Pool," J. McK. Hughes, President.  
3:00—Questions and discussion.  
3:30—"Canadian Poultry Pool," W. Landreth, Chairman.  
4:15—Questions and discussion.  
6:00—Dinner Adjournment.  
7:30—Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer.  
9:00—Dance.

### Thursday, June 27th

10:00—"Co-operative Accounting," Wm. Robertson, C.A., Co-operative Audit Bureau.  
10:30—Discussion.  
11:00—"Legal Aspects of Co-operation," J. J. Frawley, Attorney General's Department.  
11:45—Discussion.  
12:00—Noon recess.  
2:00—Community Singing, led by H. P. Brown, Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta.



2:15—"Social Control of Credit," Neil East, Vermilion.  
 3:00—Questions and discussion.  
 3:30—Prof. Clyde King, "Co-operative Finance," Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia.  
 4:00—Questions and discussion.  
 4:15—Adjourn, Applied Co-operation in class and workshop.  
 6:00—Dinner adjournment.  
 8:00—Dr. H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.  
 9:00—Concert.

#### Friday, June 28th

10:00—"Alberta Wheat Pool," Geo. Bennett, Director.  
 10:45—Discussion.  
 11:00—"Selling Alberta's Wheat", Geo. McIvor, General Sales Manager, Canadian Wheat Pool.  
 12:00—Noon recess.  
 2:00—Community Singing, led by H. P. Brown, Dept. of Extension, University.  
 2:15—E. B. Ramsay, Manager Canadian Wheat Pool.  
 3:00—Discussion.  
 3:30—Dr. E. G. Nourse, Chief Agricultural Div. Bureau of Economics, U. S. Government.  
 4:15—Discussion.  
 4:30—Tour of Farm, Talk to Juniors, Prof. J. T. Horner.  
 6:00—Dinner adjournment.  
 7:30—Athletic Entertainment in Gymnasium.  
 8:45—Prof. Clyde King, Discussion led by Dr. Nourse.

#### Saturday, June 29th

10:00—"Alberta Livestock Pool," A. B. Claypool, President.  
 10:45—Discussion.  
 11:00—"Can We Stabilize Livestock Prices?" C. B. Denman, President, National Livestock Association, Chicago.  
 11:45—Discussion.  
 12:00—Noon recess.  
 2:00—Community Singing, led by H. P. Brown, Dept. of Extension, University.  
 2:15—"Alberta Dairy Pool," J. R. Love, Secretary.  
 3:00—Discussion.  
 3:30—Prof. J. T. Horner, Dairy Research Bureau, Detroit.  
 4:15—Discussion.  
 4:30—Talk to Juniors, Dr. E. G. Nourse.  
 5:00—Group Conferences.  
 6:00—Dinner Adjournment.  
 7:30—Banquet by Provincial Government. Addresses by Mrs. A. H. Warr, President U.F.W.A. and Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier.

#### FALSE VIEW OF SCIENCE

"There is a common idea, a wholly base idea it seems to me, that science in these latter days has so advanced that no man can survey it as a whole. . . . What does not help a man to ascend the heights of reason that he may behold the world at his feet cannot aid him in understanding that world. If it were the case that no man could survey science as a whole, the sole plea for science in education would be its practical application, and science would need to be numbered among the crafts and tricks of life. It would be of purely vocational value. This is an unworthy, and I believe, an untrue view of science which would rob it of its spiritual value. . . . An education colored throughout by science has not yet been attempted."—Dr. Charles Singer, who has been described as "the ablest historian of science," in *The Realist*.

#### INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY

"Though the human individual is biologically speaking the *highest* thing produced by evolution, it can only attain its full development in and through the community. Thus if in an ultimate and philosophical sense the community exists for the individual, in actual evolution the two develop in mutual interdependence."—Prof. Julian S. Huxley.

## FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION with FARMERS

THERE is a spirit of service and co-operation about the Bank of Montreal which appeals strongly to our farmer-customers.

YOU are cordially invited to call at this Bank and discuss your financial problems with the manager.

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CALGARY

ALBERTA

JUNE 24th to 29th, 1929

#### APPLICATION FORM

To the Registrar:

### Alberta Institute of Co-operation

LETHBRIDGE, OLDS, VERMILION

I hereby make application for attendance at the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation to be held during the last week in June.

I am especially interested in the following branch or branches of co-operation:

Wheat.....Livestock.....Dairy.....  
 Poultry.....Consumers' Co-operative.....

I wish to have accommodation reserved for the following dates:

.....  
 .....

I am enclosing herewith registration fee of \$1.00.

NAME.....P.O. ADDRESS.....

Nearest Railway Station.....Age, (if under 22).....

Send your application form to the registrar at the place you desire to attend.

M. L. FRENG, F. S. GRISDALE, Principal, W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal,  
 District Agriculturist, School of Agriculture, School of Agriculture,  
 Lethbridge, Alta. Olds, Alta. Vermilion



## NEWS OF THE WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 11)

had arisen in the neighboring country. Supplies had been held back there in the expectation that farm relief legislation would increase the return upon them. Then, when it became apparent that congress would give no bounty on wheat, there was a rush to sell before the new crop was harvested and it was of such proportions that it is a wonder the price has not gone lower.

Not only is it quite unjust to hold the Pools responsible for the present market level, but those in charge of their operations will, it is safe to say, have much praise coming to them when the whole story can be told. Judging from the statements that they have made, the

return to signatories for last year will be little affected by the recent break, and there is a possibility that the market will right itself before the new Canadian crop is ready.

There is not the slightest apparent reason for impairment of confidence in the Pools on account of the prevailing low prices. But it is not alone because of the returns that they have secured for their contract-holders in the past five years that they have established themselves so firmly in our economic life. The value of the service that they have performed in strengthening the morale and self-reliance of the farmers cannot be overestimated. Any falling off in their membership or diminution of their prestige would be a public misfortune.

## Will British Grain Men Break Wheat Pool?

No Force Can Do It, says Robertson

Newspapers arriving in the Pool office from Great Britain, during the past few days make very interesting reading for Pool members, said George W. Robertson, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in a recent radio address. All of the outstanding British dailies have been featuring the decline in the price of wheat during the present month of May. In the main, the story told by these papers is the same. Narrowed down it comes simply to this—the shrewd Liverpool wheat merchants have at last, after a period of five years, beaten down the efforts of the Canadian Pool to maintain prices at a satisfactory level.

One prominent British paper tells its readers that what has really happened is that the Canadian and Australian Wheat Pools have been left in the lurch. Another British daily publishes an editorial headed "Smashing a Ring." It describes how for a considerable time there have been in existence in Canada and Australia Producers' Wheat Pools whose sole object was to secure an enhanced price for the producers' wheat.

## Congratulates Merchants

The Liverpool *Evening Express* of May 9th publishes an editorial headed, "Liverpool Breaks Wheat Pool" and tells its readers that it has been left to the astuteness of Liverpool merchants to outwit and break the Wheat Pools in Canada which have, for the past five years, through their policy of orderly marketing, kept the price of wheat, and incidentally bread, at a higher price than was necessary. This editorial finishes up with these words: "We congratulate the merchants of Liverpool on their performance. The public will join with us in these expressions of congratulations, because anything that tends to bring down wheat prices is essentially in the public good and it is excellent news to know that the break-up of the Pool has brought prices down to their pre-war level."

Studying the situation as presented in these newspapers, it would appear that the Liverpool wheat merchants have been able, as a result of the marketing policy being followed in the Argentine, to accumulate 566,000 quarters of Argentine wheat at a price very considerably below the price at which Canadian wheat could be secured.

Mr. Robertson points out that in spite of the opinions expressed in the British

*newspapers, neither the Liverpool wheat traders nor any other force in the international grain trade has broken or can break the Canadian Wheat Pool. The principles of orderly marketing as practised by the Pool have demonstrated time and again during the past five years their inherent rightness.*

## News &amp; Views

Hudson Heights Local has a new secretary in the person of H. Bensan, of Esther.

George Abernethy, of Tofield, is secretary, and T. E. Seale, of Tofield, is chairman of Tofield Wheat Pool Local 4-G-5.

Veteran Wheat Pool Local has new officers—James Dowler secretary, and Ernest Stiles chairman. Veteran is the address of both of these men.

Fred C. Yeats, Coronation: I take this opportunity of thanking the Wheat Pool for the efficient manner in which my car of wheat was handled. I am thoroughly satisfied.

About 60 Pool members and quite a number of non-members attended the meeting held at Morrin on Monday, May 27th. There were visitors from Rowley, Rumsey and Gartley. George Chard, Alberta Wheat Pool field service man, delivered an interesting address.

Colonel L. C. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, in the last British Government, recently said: "Co-operation has done more for the farmer than appears on the surface. It has checked the reckless gambling by speculators that was so rampant a few years back, to the detriment of all parties concerned. It ensures to the farmer a reasonable price for his products, and prevents the undue inflation of charges for general farm requirements. It stands to reason, that if all produce was marketed through the one channel, very large economies could be effected, and the producer would reap the benefit."

Next to the Canadian Government, the largest business in Canada, reckoned

on the basis of gross annual turnover, is done by the farmers of Western Canada who are members of the Canadian Wheat Pools. In the crop year 1927-28, according to figures given out by the Dominion Government, the Canadian Wheat Pool marketing organization, which is the largest of its kind in the world, reports gross proceeds of \$323,847,282.41, an amount greater by several million dollars than the gross revenue of any other enterprise in the Dominion, the two great trans-continental railways included.

## Crop Reporting

The Statistical Department of the Canadian Wheat Pool gets out a crop report regularly for the information of the grain salesmen and directors of the Central Selling Agency. This department depends for local information on Pool elevator agents and secretaries of Wheat Pool Locals. That these men should co-operate to the fullest extent is the request of the Statistical Department.

The Wheat Pool crop report is never published in the newspapers. It is not prepared for that purpose.

Last year the estimate of the Canadian crop by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association on October 9th was 558 million, while some grain men were forecasting a crop of from 575 to 600 million bushels. The Canadian Government Statistical Department estimated the 1928 crop at 480 million bushels on November 13th. On September 7th the Statistical Department of the Canadian Wheat Pool estimated the crop at 518 million bushels. As the crop is practically all delivered it may now be seen that its total was approximately 520 million bushels, so the Grain Dealers were forty million bushels too high, the government forty million bushels too low, while the Pool was rather remarkably accurate.

Correspondents on whom the Pool's Statistical Department is depending for crop reports should realize that they have an important and responsible duty to perform. Do not "fall down" on the job; get your reports in early and see that they are accurate. Read over the instructions received before filling in the schedules, and don't guess at the estimates you give. Get the information as fully as possible and first-hand.

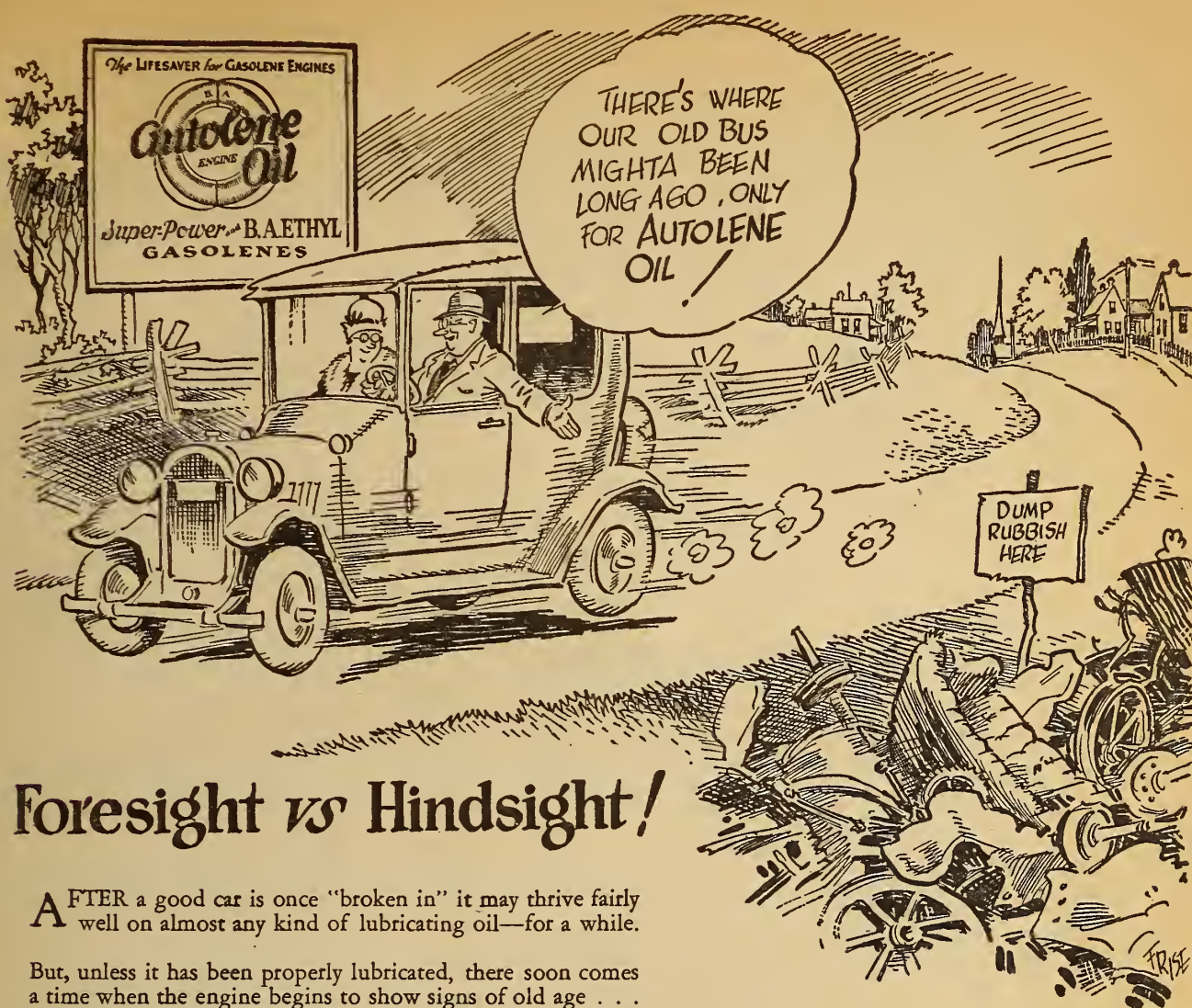
## HEALTHIEST POOLS DEVELOPED SLOWLY

Seventy-five per cent of California's citrus fruit growers now market their crops through the California Fruit Growers' Exchange—but it took many years before the majority of the orchard men awoke to a realization of the value of co-operative effort.

When the California association began operating 36 years ago, only one-fourth of the crop went through the new agency. Growers were skeptical of the new pool—just as they are skeptical of new pools today. They wanted to see the results of the effort; but not many of them were willing to pitch in and help attain the results.

Today 11,500 growers market through the exchange. It took more than three decades of ever-increasing results to convince this majority of the producers that the Pool system is the most profitable system of marketing. But the fact that the association is year by year winning new members from their old market-





## Foresight vs Hindsight!

**A**FTER a good car is once "broken in" it may thrive fairly well on almost any kind of lubricating oil—for a while.

But, unless it has been properly lubricated, there soon comes a time when the engine begins to show signs of old age . . . lacks power . . . pumps oil . . . sloppy pistons . . . noisy bearings . . . general disability.

You can do full justice to that wonderful, but complicated piece of machinery under the hood of your car, by using one of the 5 grades of Autolene Oil from the very beginning.

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### BRITISH AMERICAN ETHYL GASOLENE

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#### BRITISH AMERICAN ETHYL GASOLENE

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ing habits proves, more than anything else can prove, that the co-operative method is gaining purely on its merits.

#### Canadians Grew Slowly

The Canadian Wheat Pool is also the result of a long period of development. Although the Provincial associations are only now operating on their second five-year contracts, several decades of co-operative effort in elevator operations helped to build up Pool sentiment before there was a Pool. The government board of marketing during the war also had its effect in proving to the farmers the value of volume control.

The history of co-operative marketing contains many instances of pools which have started with large volume and won almost immediate success. But the most successful associations in the field today are those which fought their way to pre-eminence by slow and steady gains over long periods of years. Normal growth means healthy growth; too-rapid development breeds internal disease and even complete failure.

### Lost Coupon, but Delivery Was Identified

A Wheat Pool member from Bulwark district lost a checking coupon for a load of wheat. The Growers' Department of the Wheat Pool wrote and asked him about a particular load of wheat and the reply was that since the coupon was lost he did not feel he was entitled to receive any payment. However, the Growers' Department were able to identify the delivery and payment was made to the grower. In cases where members lose their checking coupons, they should take the matter up immediately with the Wheat Pool. Usually these matters can be adjusted without difficulty.

#### TRAVELLING HEALTH CLINIC

During the past week the travelling clinic under the direction of the Alberta Department of Health has commenced its third annual itinerary. Some 34 centres will be visited by the staff which is under the charge of Dr. R. T. Washburn. Included in the party are Dr. Margaret Owens, who will pay special attention to the treatment of women and children, Dr. A. E. Haycock, Provincial Institutional Dentist, Dr. H. E. Gilchrist and four trained nurses.

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The co-operation of farmers and others throughout the Province is urged during the present month in the agricultural survey being conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. On cards which are circulated through rural schools, farmers are asked to report the number of acres of the various crops being grown this season and the number of live stock of various classes kept on their farms. It may be pointed out that the information when supplied to the Government is of a confidential nature as far as the individual farmer is concerned, and that those supplying the information asked for are greatly assisting the government in compiling its agricultural statistics from which crop estimates and other reports are later issued.

## Correspondence

#### FROM CALIFORNIA

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

My wife, Mrs. M. L. Sears, four times President of the U.F.W.A., has sent me a copy of the very interesting number of *The U.F.A.*, dated May 1st. Of particular interest is the address of Mr. Geo. McIvor, Sales Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, containing a lot of interesting and valuable information.

The value of the Wheat Pool to farmers, which means all Canada, could not be better illustrated than by the difference in price the Pool farmers obtained for their wheat over that got by the Argentine growers, who have no Pool, No. 4 Pool wheat selling for the price of Argentine No. 1.

In the face of the enormous crop, every intelligent person at all familiar with the situation knows that the Pool was the principal factor in maintaining fairly steady prices for wheat. Had there been no Pool, that tremendous carryover, estimated at over 200,000 million bushels, would have been used effectually to beat down the price of wheat, and had the same selling conditions obtained as did before the organization of the Pool, the probability is the farmer would have realized around 75c or less for their wheat.

As for that class of farmers who boast of obtaining a little better price for their wheat by staying out of the Pool than they would if they had joined it, I haven't much respect. How have they done it? By selling in the stabilized market the Pool has made and refusing to do anything to support it.

C. T. SEARS.

1721 Laguna, Santa Barbara, Calif.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada is to be held in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and if necessary, Thursday, the 9th, 10th and 11th July next.

The Executive of the Union has instructed me to send to all non-affiliated co-operative societies a cordial invitation to accredit fraternal delegates thereto, and to participate in efforts to solve the problems of Co-operation in Canada. In the event of any such societies failing to receive a direct invitation, I hope you will permit me cordially to extend one through your columns. The same is extended to producers' as well as consumers' societies, the philosophy behind our movement applying to all forms of co-operation.

Capitalist business for private profit is rapidly being consolidated under the control of a few great corporations. If this anti-social trend is to be arrested, and the consuming public are, as in many European countries, to have the powerful protection therefrom of co-operative undertakings, organised from the viewpoint of giving public service instead of collecting revenue from consumers, it is manifest all interested in Consumers' Co-operation ought to associate for their common welfare, and to promote the growth and success of the movement throughout Canada. With this object in view much attention is being paid at the present time to co-operative wholesaling and collective buying, in which all retail societies are deeply interested.

Mr. Wilkins, the President, and Mr. Riddle, a Director, of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, England, and two

Directors of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, are expected to be in attendance as fraternal delegations of their respective societies. Some of the most successful co-operative business men in the Canadian movement will also be present.

I shall be glad to send credential blanks upon request to non-affiliated societies which desire to be fraternally represented at the Congress.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE KEEN,  
General Secretary

Brantford, Ont.

#### MUNICIPAL CAR LICENSING

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I have an old Ford car, I paid \$75 for. I keep it in repair so I can go to town, a distance of one mile, for the mail or supplies, and on Sunday to see my neighbors. I have had this car for three years and never in that time have I been out of the municipality in which I am paying taxes.

Of this mile to town, over half the distance is on my own cross-country trail; yet the first time I went out to limber up the old bus, the first man I met was the police who told me to hop around the corner and get a license before I went home. Fifteen dollars fine for running a car on my own road.

Now if, after working my team on the land all day, I had driven them to town after supper it would have been all right in the eyes of the law, but because I jumped into the car I am a criminal, while I would feel it a crime to take a tired team.

There is another case in this community the same as mine in which a neighbor, because circumstances have been against him, cannot afford a license, so he has to take his team from the field to go to town while his car stands in the yard, because he isn't allowed to run it on his own private trail. He could sell a few eggs to buy a gallon of gas occasionally, but that wouldn't do him any good because he wouldn't be allowed to burn it any way.

#### Many Other Cases

There are at least a dozen men in this district who do not go outside of their own municipality with their cars above twice a year, yet they have to pay thirty dollars taxes to build these roads and then pay the Province fifteen dollars or more for the right to travel on them.

There are many more men who would buy one of the cheap cars we see advertised in the daily papers if they didn't have to throw away fifteen dollars a year for the right to run it, and to them it would be thrown away, for they would seldom if ever put a wheel on a Provincial road outside their own municipality.

I dare say every man that reads this letter knows of one or more cases like this, if he himself is not IT.

Now, what I propose is a municipal system of licensing these cars, which would be under the supervision of the councillors, for a councillor's district is not so large but he knows every man and his business in it.

We could have license plates with the name of the municipality, instead of numbers on it. If a man lived just inside one municipality and did most of his travelling in another, let the council decide how he should be licensed, and they can make provisions for travelling in other municipalities.

Then, why not give the police a rest on Sunday and let us go visiting without



having to worry about boundary lines and such matters as though we were a lot of tigers ready to leap on each other seven days in the week.

Very little of a farmer's business is done in his car, yet he has to pay as high a license fee as the man who owns nothing but his car, does all his business in it and pays no taxes.

I think it would be a good plan for every U.F.A. Local to take this matter up and report their views.

CHAS. KEELEY.

Mayerthorpe, Alta.

#### IMMIGRATION LITERATURE

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

In all this discussion about emigration, I would advise the farmers to study the literature issued by the railway companies in the Old Country. Lots of emigrants are coming here; but do not expect to make a fortune. Like myself, if they can make a home they will be content. The Immigration Department does not tell settlers that 86 per cent of the farms in Saskatchewan are mortgaged; it does not quote the immigration figures from Canada to the U.S. As far as I can see, this is a wonderful country, richly endowed by nature, but its wealth of minerals, water power, etc., seems to be passing into the hands of trusts and combines, who are more concerned about dividends than the advancement of the people.

I am often surprised at the arguments brought forward against co-operation by the farmers themselves. Look at Denmark and Ireland, and what has been done by co-operation in those countries. Remember I am writing this in a spirit of helpfulness, and if I am wrong in any statements I will be glad if some reader will correct me.

ALBERT INNIS.

Edmonton, Alta.

#### DAIRY POOLS IN HARMONY

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I would like to correct certain statements which appeared in a letter to the editor in the issue of *The U.F.A.*, June 1st, page 37, under the heading of "Shippers and Alix Agents." The statements referred to are misconstrued and may create a wrong impression. The three Alberta Dairy Pools are working in perfect harmony. The writer is employed as field man by the Calgary and Alix Pools, and is boosting and helping the Edmonton Pool whenever possible. The Province is divided into three geographical divisions and it is one of my duties to divert cream to the nearest Pool so as to save unnecessary express charges and also endeavor to have patrons ship within their proper districts whenever they can possibly do so.

There is no such practice as the writer of the article refers to in trying to divert cream from its proper Pool, and while working in the district referred to, I have always had the finest co-operation and help from our patrons.

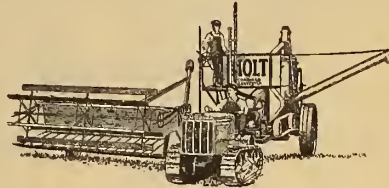
Instead of writing in general terms, in our *U.F.A.* paper, I will suggest to the writer if he knows of any specific cases, such as he refers to, will he kindly report the matter to any member of the Alberta Dairy Pools' Central Board, when the matter will be dealt with in a proper manner and any employee who doesn't know his duties will be properly instructed. This will be real co-operation and will help to perfect our Pool organization.

We want our members to watch and criticize, but the only really helpful criti-

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Manager, The Stampede

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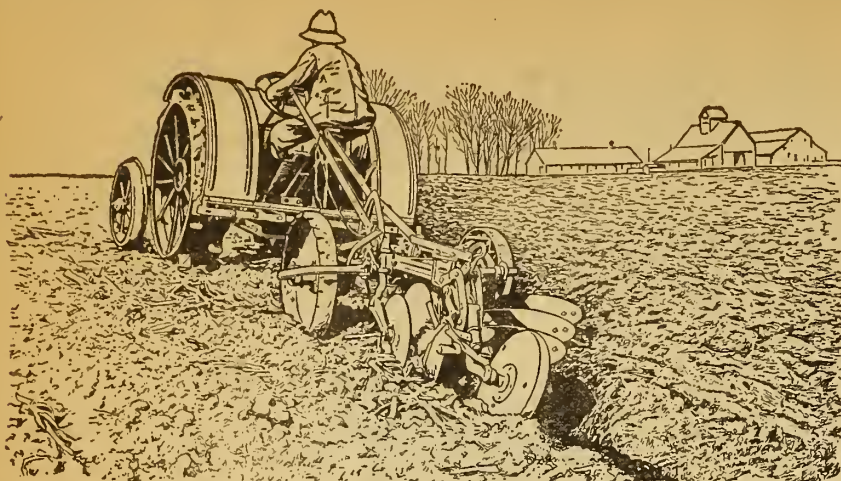
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You want plenty of power for the jobs you have to do, but you want more than power. The old fashioned steam engine has surplus power but for general farm work it is a failure.

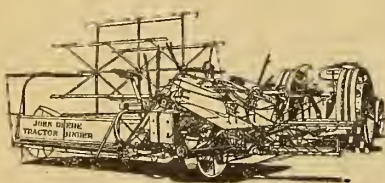
You want balanced power—power at low costs for fuel, for oil, for maintenance; you want power combined with durability—with long life. You want a tractor that is simple, that is easy to understand; easy to operate; easy to keep in good running order.

Balanced power is responsible for the sensational success of the John Deere tractor on farms—it gives its thousands of users everything they want in a tractor. It makes their investment extra profitable.

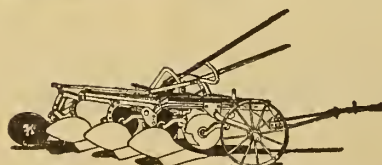
Get all the facts—ask your John Deere dealer for the names of John Deere tractor owners—make it a point to talk to them—let these men answer every question in your mind. You are sure to want this money-making power out on your farm.

Ask for booklet, "What the Neighbors Say". It has been written by nearly 100 John Deere Tractor owners in Canada. They tell in their own words a most convincing unbiased fact-story of the John Deere Tractor. Write today to John Deere Plow Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and ask for booklet WE-4 10

Remember there's a full line of John Deere tractor operated machines, quality built, to give you years of satisfactory service and particularly suited to Canadian conditions.



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cism is when it is of a constructive nature. Much propaganda has been broadcasted with the idea of injuring our Pool and making our members dissatisfied, but it should not emanate from any of our members who have the Pool's best interest at heart.

Thanking you for the courtesy of publishing this letter,

C. W. ROBINSON,  
Field Man for Alix and  
Calgary Dairy Pools.

## PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I take this opportunity to call attention to the valuable contribution to *The U.F.A.* by our fellow member, Mr. Fred Pease, of Milk River. This letter occurred in the May 15th number and dealt with the problem of taxation as it affects our towns. Those who missed reading this article would do well to locate this copy and give this letter a careful reading. I can especially recommend it to those leaders of the farm movement who have been advocating the taxing of improvements in the villages and towns.

That such a policy is absolutely opposed to the best interest not only of the Province but the farmers as well, ought to be obvious to anyone once they grasp the fundamentals of the situation. The town is made to serve the country just as much as the country is made to serve the town, and anything that increases the cost of such service affects adversely the interests of both sections. Taxation is as much a cost of doing business as is any other expense and as every student of taxation knows, it is ultimately reflected in price and the consumer foots the bill.

In a strict economic sense the blacksmith, the merchant or the butcher work for the farmer just as the farmer works for them; hence the more expensive you make it for them to serve you, the more they will have to charge you for their services. In other words, tax their store buildings, their hotels and their homes, as some are proposing to do, and like a boomerang it will return to you, Mr. Farmer, in increased prices of the things you buy there. There is no escape from this, so why be so foolish to tax yourself?

## Advantage of Low Rents

It also quite often happens that the farmer comes to town for the winter to send his children to school in which case he is directly interested in the matter of house rents or perhaps in the purchase of a home there. It is to his interest to have rents low, as well as other costs of living. Place a tax on homes and rents go up to absorb it and the price of homes as well. As a result, this farmer either stays out on the ranch; thus denying his children the better advantages of the town school, or he agrees to pay the higher rent as well as the extra tax assessed against the merchant.

If anyone thinks that the merchant bears this extra tax assessed against his buildings or his stock of goods, he is badly mistaken. It doesn't take him long to discover that you have added another cost to that side of his ledger which shows what he has to pay out; hence he simply shifts it to the other side of the ledger by marking up the price of the goods which he sells. The farmer being his best customer, one ought to be able to figure out who in the long run pays the tax.

Every farmer is interested, or should be interested, in having his home town grow. The better the stores and hotels



and the more of them the better it is for all concerned. This being the case, why discourage such growth and improvement by placing a fine upon thrift and industry? On the other hand, we all know what land speculation does to our towns and cities. Some of them are only just beginning to recover from the effects of it now. To avoid a repetition of it, taxes upon speculative site values must be kept high enough to discourage speculation and the holding of them out of use. In supporting the movement to tax improvement values in the smaller towns and villages, our farm leaders are only playing into the hands of the real estate speculators:

Respectfully submitted,  
D. L. THOMPSON.

Hussar, Alta.

#### MILK RIVER AND C.P.R. TAXES

In the letter referred to by Mr. Thompson above, Mr. Pease, Vice-president of Energetic Local, Milk River, dealt in a detailed way with the subject of land taxation and taxation of improvements. H. C. Moir has since written from Milk River, supporting the position taken by Mr. Pease, upon similar grounds. Mr. Moir illustrates his case by citing certain matters in reference to taxation paid by the C.P.R. in Milk River and in reference to the principle that ability to pay should be the determining principle in taxation, states:

"It is quite obvious that a rich man can pay taxes or any other account more easily than a poor man. In our village the C.P.R. is a large landowner and up to one year ago contributed approximately \$300 per annum to our local revenue. This year the village levied under a new plan of so called tax equalization forced down our throats by our own Government so that with the same holdings their taxes were cut to approximately \$60. Where is the determining principle of ability to pay in our case?"

"Simply stated, when Milk River raised her revenue by a tax on the privilege of lot holdings, the C.P.R., in common with every lot owner, paid on the land holding privilege, but when the Government compelled us to levy on improvements or labor values, the railway company passed the buck as their holdings were unimproved. Is not the C.P.R. better 'able to pay' than I am and will they not profit to a greater extent by an increase in land values, as they own 20 per cent of the lots, whereas I have only a single lot? The justice, then, of levying a tax upon land values arises from the fact that it will compel those who are at present notoriously under-taxed to bear their fair share of taxation, also, that as the value of land is unearned the holders of unearned incomes will contribute in larger measure to the Public Treasury.

#### Values Not Owned by Farmers

"It is ridiculous to assert that the land values of Alberta are owned by farmers. Subtract the rock picking or brush clearing, the breaking and fencing, buildings, etc., which are all labor values, from the farmers' holdings and there will be mighty little left, but do this in the case of Calgary or Turner Valley, and you have millions of dollars in bare land values. Moreover, these latter values are not widely distributed, but are concentrated in the hands of a relatively few persons. The honest 'dirt farmer' in Alberta are over 50 per cent of our producers and own less than 5 per cent of the land values. How then could a tax on the value of land hurt them? Do the minority of our

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people who own 95 per cent of our land values, some of them living in Europe, Eastern Canada and the States, contribute their fair share of taxes when we levy on buildings, stocks of goods, gasoline, etc? The working farmer's interests as a producer are paramount. High land values to him are a delusion and a snare. It is the holders of the millions of acres of unimproved land values within a few miles of our railways and the title owners to the immensely valuable city lots, who are benefitted by high land prices and taxes on commodities.

### The Gasoline Tax

"Without seeking to disparage the magnificent efforts of the Wheat Pool, to my mind the profound lesson that it carries for the farmers is that in your ranks you have the capacity, ability and courage to do big things in a big way. In 1927 the Pool, through the efficient operation of the elevators, returned over one million dollars in profits to their patrons. This year our own Government immediately absorbed the amount by an increased penalty on gasoline users, so that what we put into our pockets by business-like methods was taken from us in unbusiness-like taxation. The theory advanced by advocates of this tax was that through its enactment we would make the tourist pay a portion of the cost of road building and maintenance which he would otherwise escape. The tourist would probably use 5 per cent of the gasoline consumed in Alberta, and in order to get him we penalized ourselves to the extent of 95 per cent. Good roads, schools, health services, police protection, efficient government, are reflected in higher land values. The less you tax land values which, after all are collectively created, the more we must tax the things we eat, drink and wear.

"Let us quit taxing the producer, for we have to pay the tax in higher prices. "Let us stop penalizing development. Let us quit being absurd."

### POWER ON THE FARM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

I was very interested in the article "The Use of Electricity in Power Farming," in an issue of *The U.F.A.* some time ago.

The article would have been very much more interesting if "Electrical Engineer" had given a few figures, telling how much capital investment would be required for an electric tractor, trailer, cable and secondary transmission lines. It seems to me the capital investment would be very large when compared to that required for a gasoline tractor of similar power. Electric power would need to be very cheap to make the investment justifiable—cheaper than it is ever likely to be. Furthermore we now have the Diesel engine tractor on the market. As a source of power the Diesel engine is more economical than the gasoline or kerosene engine.

I remember reading some years ago an account of this electric tractor in a technical paper; I believe this account was in the *Electrical Engineer* published in England. The conclusion arrived at in this account was that the installation cost was excessive—the cost of the trailer cable was a considerable item—that this trailer cable was a source of trouble in that the continual winding and unwinding chafed the electrical insulation so that the insulation broke down. Therefore the cable had to be frequently renewed, although it was otherwise fairly mechanically sound.

If electric power farming is to come into vogue, it will not be by means of any such entangling and costly gear. It will be by means of the light weight storage battery. Suppose a light weight battery containing energy sufficient to run a 15-20 h.p. motor for six hours. A farmer would have two of these. He would go out in the morning with a newly charged battery on his tractor, come home at noon, change the discharged for the charged battery, take his noon-day meal and depart to complete his day's work. Is it impossible? No secondary transmission lines and cables needed. Only one connection from the powerline to a battery charging room.

G. L. PRITCHARD:

Haultain U.F.A. Local.

The electrical engineer who contributed the article to which Mr. Pritchard refers replies:

"In the article on the use of electricity in power farming, the writer intentionally avoided the presentation of detailed figures, because, even where the tractor is already on the market, there are widely varying makes, with prices varying widely just as the prices of gasoline driven farm tractors cover a wide range.

"The point which it was desired to emphasize was that it is quite practicable to use electric power on the farm where the supply is abundant and cheap. If Mr. Pritchard is in doubt as to the possibilities of hydro-electric power, and of its superiority to what are relatively speaking more primitive methods of power production, his doubts should be dispelled by the fact that even at the present time in the Crow's Nest Pass, where there is an abundance of waste coal of good quality lying on the dump, the large mines are buying hydro-electric power to run their hoists and meet their other power requirements around the mines.

### Upkeep Cheaper—Life Longer

"The initial cost of electrical equipment would undoubtedly be higher than the purchase price of the present gasoline tractor, but the life of electrical equipment would be so much longer that the extra first cost would be easily offset by the long life and low cost of upkeep of an electric tractor. The cost of the equipment necessary to an electric tractor, however, is in no way prohibitive. A mile of secondary lines suitable for this purpose should be built at a cost of between \$500 and \$600.

"The life of a gasoline tractor is very short, as all farmers know; after the second year the cost of repairing the tractor is very high, and it is the elimination of this high cost of upkeep that is one of the most valuable economies that would result from the use of the electric tractor. It is true, as your correspondent states, that the Diesel engine applied to a tractor (such practice is at the present time more or less in the experimental stage) has been used with wonderful success in the larger station units, where weight is not a factor, but we still have some distance to go before the Diesel engine can reach a point at which light engines, suitable for tractor use on the farm, will be practicable, and even had this point been reached, we should still have an internal combustion engine pounding itself to pieces at every explosion in the cylinder. Such pounding must react quickly upon any machinery attached to it. Pounding, of course, is entirely lacking in the smooth running electric motor—to say nothing of the

freedom from trouble that comes with an abundant supply of electric power.

### Problem of Storage Battery

"The storage battery type of electric tractor referred to by Mr. Pritchard may be a possibility of the future. It is one of the things that most electric men dream of—"the light-weight, cheap and efficient storage battery." At the present time the weight of a storage battery is less deterrent to its use than is its high first cost, and the cost of maintenance, and its short life. If these faults should be overcome, this much-to-be-desired end will be attained, probably, by some radical departure from any of the known methods of electric storage battery construction.

"As to the practicability of the trailer cable method of supplying power to an electric tractor, the very fact that this method is now being used in European countries where the cost of electric power is substantially greater than in this country, is a fair indication of its commercial possibilities on the farm in Canada. The chafing of the cable to which your correspondent refers has been overcome in modern practice, by means which are not costly.

"In conclusion, the writer would again emphasize the importance of the evidence which was brought out very clearly in numerous articles in *The U.F.A.*—that experience shows that cheap power for the farm may be obtained today where hydro-electric power is publicly owned and controlled, and that where it is privately owned, the interests of agriculture will be neglected. The carrying out of the policy of public ownership of Alberta's power undertakings, for which the U.F.A. Convention called, is the only means by which agriculture in Alberta can be assured of equitable treatment in the matter of power distribution."

### Editor's Note

During the present season the electrical engineer whose contributions to *The U.F.A.* some months ago aroused very great interest, has been too actively engaged in power enterprise in Alberta to find time for writing. His contributions to our columns will be resumed, however, as soon as circumstances permit.

### 1928 Wheat Pool Cut-off

Attention is drawn to the fact that the 1928 Wheat Pool will close on July 15th. All who have wheat to be delivered should see to it that it is in the elevators before that date. Members have sometimes gone past the cut-off date and complained that they were not given sufficient notice. The Pool wants to make sure that the information is given wide publicity this year. July 15th is the final date for delivery to elevators on wagon load basis, and car lots must be billed out not later than July 15th in order to be included in this pool.

### LOVELY DISTRICT

"Where is the best place to live in this town?" asked the newcomer.

"Well, just beyond one's means, I'd say," replied the village grouch. "It's the most popular anyway."—*Boston Transcript*.

### WE MODERNS

"Why, when I was your age I thought nothing of a ten-mile walk every morning."

"Well, I don't think much of it, either."—*Montreal Star*.



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No. S633—An exceptional bargain—the well-known "Coronet" brand, plays any record, great volume, strong silent motor, extra powerful spring. Cabinet is 12 x 12 inches, leather finished. Has record compartment which holds records tight. Heavy nickel plated fittings. Guaranteed. Regular \$19.75. **SPECIAL, with 200 needles complete, DELIVERED \$9.85**

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### SIZES AND EXPRESS PAID PRICES

Catalogue numbers	Length and Width feet	Height of Wall feet	Height at centre	Delivered Prices
No. S725	5x 7-ft.	2-ft.	6 -ft.	\$ 7.95
No. S727	6x 8-ft.	2-ft.	6½-ft.	\$10.95
No. S729	8x10-ft.	2-ft.	6½-ft.	\$13.95
No. S731	10x12-ft.	2-ft.	7 -ft.	\$18.45
No. S733	10x12-ft.	3-ft.	7 -ft.	\$19.85
No. S735	12x14-ft.	3-ft.	7½-ft.	\$25.95

Note! Poles and pegs will be shipped C.O.D. at lowest prices if ordered.

All Orders Shipped Prepaid Within 12 Hours.

## BOYS' GABARDINE TRENCH COAT

No. S459—A waterproof rubber lined, gabardine trench coat in boys' and youths' sizes, made from materials used in men's coats—same weight, same quality. Has two way convertible collar, all around belt, adjustable sleeve tabs, big side pockets, double shoulder. Color is military fawn shade. Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 years. **EXTRA SPECIAL, Delivered, \$4.99**

## MEN'S CORD BREECHES NOW \$1.98

No. S575—Tailored from strong medium weight Bedford cord, cool and long wearing. Five pockets, belt loops, and suspender buttons and laced below the knee. Colors olive khaki, or grey. Waist sizes 29 to 44 inches. Formerly \$2.95. **SALE PRICE DELIVERED, PAIR, \$1.98**

## NEW RUBBER GROUND SHEETS

No. S763—Regulation Army Ground Sheets, brand new. Heavy pliable black India rubber with damp proof paramatta back. Reinforced all round fitted with brass gaumets. Size 36x76 inches. Worth \$6.00. **SALE PRICE DELIVERED \$1.95**

## USED GROUND SHEETS

No. S761—Same high grade Army ground sheets as described above, but these were issued and withdrawn and are slightly used. Size 36x76 inches. Worth \$3.00. **NOW DELIVERED \$1.39**

## WOMEN'S SILK AND RUBBER RAINCOATS NOW \$2.98

No. S893—This is a single breasted model with a trimmed strap collar, good length, and two flapped pockets. Made from fine pliable, silky rubber with plain or checked back. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years in all colors including black. Sizes 36 to 46 bust, colors blue, rose, green. Reg. \$5.00. **SALE PRICE DELIVERED \$2.98**

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No. S939—A summer weight oxford for men made of stout brown canvas and finest brown calfskin leather. Leather first sole and Panko out-sole, leather heel with rubber lift top. Sizes 6 to 11 and half sizes. **DELIVERED, pair, \$1.98**

## BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS

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## FRINGED AUTO RUGS

No. S309—Large size Scotch plaid Auto Robe, woven from all wool yarns, rich dark background with assorted colored stripes. **SPECIAL, DELIVERED \$2.89**

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# NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool

## DIRECTORS AT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The following directors of the Alberta Dairy Pool have been appointed to attend the Institute of Co-operation for the purpose of representing the Pool, and to give full information to all those present at the Institute who are interested in dairying: L. B. Hart, who will be at Lethbridge; William Burns, and J. D. Johnstone, who will be at Olds; and D. J. Christie, who will be at Vermilion. All readers of this department of *The U.F.A.* who wish to obtain information upon any Dairy Pool matter, or to discuss any particular problem in connection with the operation of the Pool, are requested to get in touch with a Pool director at one of the points named.

## Variations in Cream Tests and Their Causes

Cream tests vary at times without any apparent cause. Yet there may be a reason. Variations in tests often bring about friction between the producer and the creamery to which he ships cream.

L. A. Gibson, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba, has compiled a pamphlet on variations in cream tests and their causes, which may be helpful in removing friction and worry in this connection. He lists the various factors affecting cream tests as follows:

- 1—Speed at which the separator is turned.
- 2—Rate at which the milk is fed into the bowl.
- 3—Changes in temperatures of the milk separated.
- 4—The richness of the milk separated.
- 5—Amount of skim milk or water used in flushing the separator bowl.

Any one of these five phases of separator management will influence the test of cream, even when the cream screw has not been changed. However, if a variation in these conditions is avoided as much as possible, the richness of the cream may be controlled to a great extent.

The effect of speed of separator bowl on the per cent of fat in cream is probably greater than any other cause. The higher the speed the greater the centrifugal force; and the more rapidly the skim-milk will leave the bowl. Thus if the speed is increased the capacity of the skim-milk outlet increases, which leaves less milk for the cream outlet, consequently a richer cream results. Turning the separator six revolutions per minute below normal speed reduces the test 6 per cent, or equal to about 1 per cent for each revolution reduced. When the speed is increased six revolutions above normal, the per cent of fat will increase about 6 per cent, the difference in richness being greater when set for thin cream. The correct speed is usually stamped on the handle of the machine by the manufacturer; and from this there should be no variation in operation.

### Flow of Milk

The amount of milk in the supply tank which enters the bowl affects the per cent of fat in the cream. The more milk there is in the tank, the more rapidly will the milk flow through the bowl, on account of the pressure. If the tank is one-third full, the cream will be richer than when the tank is kept full. When the flow of milk from the supply tank is cut down

below normal, the milk does not run through the separator as fast; therefore it is subjected to the centrifugal force for a longer time, causing a more complete separation, or in other words, more skim-milk is taken from the cream, causing a higher test. The float does not fully control the feed. Uniform feed is necessary for uniform results.

Changes in temperatures of milk separated cause variation ordinarily from 3 to 4 per cent of fat in the cream. The colder the milk separated, the richer the cream, but the greater the fat loss in the skim-milk. The cream, being thicker, does not run from the cream outlet, causing more skim-milk to be taken from the cream; therefore the test is increased.

### Richness of Milk

When the cream screw is set to deliver a certain per cent of fat in the cream, under normal conditions there will be a definite ratio between the skim-milk and cream separated. That is, if the separator delivers 12 pounds of cream and 88 pounds of skim-milk from 100 pounds of 3 per cent milk, the test of the cream would be 25 per cent. On the other hand, if 100 pounds of 4 per cent milk is separated, under the same conditions, instead of getting a greater weight of cream than from the 3 per cent milk, we would get approximately the same weight, viz., 12 pounds; but it would test about 33 per cent fat. The change in the per cent of fat in milk is caused by several factors, one of which is the change from dry to succulent pastures, which results in a decreased fat percentage. However, a gain in pounds of butter-fat would be accounted for by the increase of pounds of milk produced. As cows advance in their lactation period, the percentage of fat increases.

The amount of skim-milk or water used in flushing the separator bowl is also of importance. If just enough

flushing is used to discharge the cream remaining in the separator bowl, the per cent of fat in the cream will not be materially changed. When an excess of either is used, the test of the cream is lowered considerably. Pour the flush water or milk in the supply tank before removing the float. Do not pour the flush water or skim milk directly into the bowl, as the machine is not able to handle the rapid flow, therefore lowering the per cent fat. A decrease of from 1 to 10 per cent in fat in cream may be caused by variation in the amount of flush water or skim-milk used.

## The New Pool Unit

In our last issue a brief note announced the purchase of the Mutual Creamery Company of Wetaskiwin by the Wetaskiwin unit of the Alberta Dairy Pool.

The Directors of the new Pool unit are as follows: E. E. Sparks, Brightview, president; E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin, vice-president; J. R. Rickard, Millet; Geo. Waterston, Wetaskiwin; and Dave Widem, of Duhamel.

The new Pool unit is now being operated upon genuinely co-operative lines, in the same manner as the other units of the Alberta Dairy Pool.

## JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND, 1929

Previously acknowledged.....\$810.00

May		
29	Broadview Juniors.....	5.00
30	Tolland U.F.W.A.....	5.00
30	Standard U.F.W.A.....	10.00
30	Twin Lake U.F.A.....	5.00
30	Avonlea U.F.A.....	5.00
30	Fleet U.F.W.A.....	5.00
30	Millet U.F.W.A.....	5.00
31	Arbor Park U.F.W.A.....	5.00
31	Partridge Hill Juniors.....	5.00
31	Consort Juniors.....	10.00

June		
1	Keystone U.F.W.A.....	5.00
1	Asker U.F.W.A.....	5.00
1	Brant Juniors.....	5.00
3	East Lethbridge U.F.A.....	5.00
3	Sefton Park U.F.A.....	5.00
3	Alix U.F.A.....	5.00
3	Loyalty Juniors.....	10.00
4	High River U.F.A.....	5.00
5	Rathwell U.F.W.A.....	5.00
5	Hillside Wide Awake Jrs. ....	5.00
6	Chain Lakes U.F.W.A.....	5.00
6	Midway U.F.W.A.....	5.00
7	Helmsdale U.F.W.A.....	5.00
10	Ministik U.F.A.....	5.00
10	Sahawto U.F.W.A.....	5.00
10	Eckville U.F.A.....	5.00
12	Greenlawn U.F.W.A.....	5.00
12	Lone Ridge U.F.A.....	5.00
12	Crocus Plains.....	10.00

\$975.00

## WHAT IT MEANT

She (with newspaper)—What's it mean when a stock in the stock market quotations has the letters "w.i." after it?

He (who bought on insufficient margin)—Wasted income, as far as I'm concerned.

## SOUTHERN ALBERTA POOL

Having installed some new machinery, the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool is now in a position to increase the volume of production. All those who signed contracts with the Calgary Pool, including members at Rumsey and south of Rumsey, are therefore requested to forward their cream to Calgary.

A. STOODLEY,  
Manager.

Southern Alberta Dairy Pool.



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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES.—MARCH LITTERS.**  
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63-937, grade No. 2, germination test 88 per cent. 4 days, Price 7c lb. f.o.b. Irricana. Fred Davis.

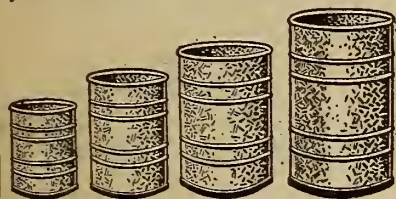
**FOR SALE.—BROME GRASS SEED. CLEANED,**  
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**WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD RANCH**  
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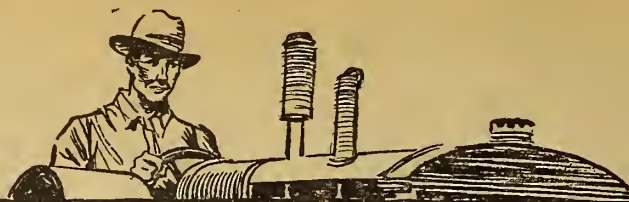
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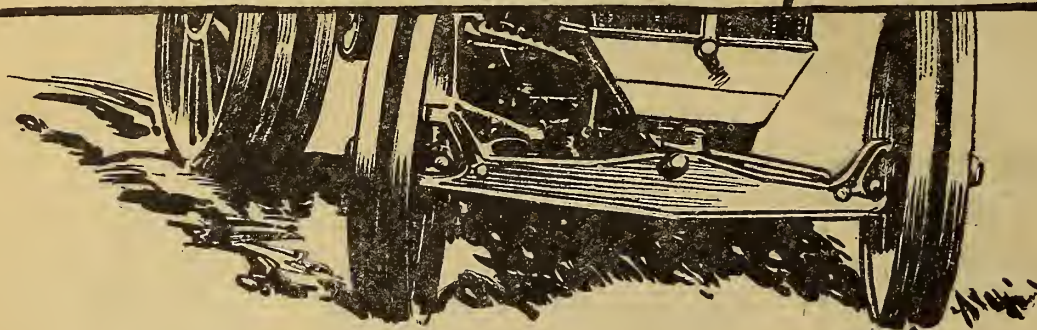
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